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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1873. NO. 57.

## FIRST EDITION.

### CUBA.

### ...ails of the Santiago Butchery.

### ...tion of United States and British Consuls.

### ...etings in Sympathy with the Cuban Cause.

### ...tinued Activity at Navy Yards.

...TEST FROM ALL POINTS.

### Blood-Thirsty War Minister.

### ...retary Belknap's Opinions.

**New York.**

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

...W YORK, November 15.—At the Brook...navy yard, orders were received last ..., directing the immediate preparation ...sea, of the frigates Colorado and ...nesota. Vice Admiral Rowan says the ...rado could probably be got ready for ...n thirty days, and the Minnesota in one ...wo months; the Juniata would be ready ...day or two; the Powhattan was ready to ...and work was continued on the Spanish ...clad Aripiles, which is on the dry dock at ...yard.

...o secret is made of the fact that orders ...been received from Washington to pre... all available vessels in the yard for active ...ice as soon as possible, and well informed ...es say that orders have been issued to ...are for sea at once every suitable vessel ...e United States.

...e navy frigates Minnesota and Colorado, ... carrying fifty guns, will be ready for sea ...in twenty-five days. Captain Ramsay ...not believe there is no vessel in our navy ...petent to contend with the Spanish frigate ...iles, but believes that one of our monitors ...easily put shot clear through her and dis...her machinery. It is not true that orders ...been received from the navy department ...op work on the Arapiles.

AT HOTELS AND CLUBS

...Cuban difficulty and complications almost ...in to arise from it, are the universal sub...of conver...tion. It is generally conceded ...unless the Madrid government consents to ... intervention in order to restore tranquil...n Cuba and punish the perpetrators of the ...t outrage, war with Spain is inevitable. ...ajority are unanimous in expressing the ...f that everything should be done to up...the national reputation.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

...was in this city yesterday, is reported to ...said to an intimate friend who called on ...: "You are aware that I have been con...ed somewhat bloodthirsty on this matter, ...the entire cabinet are now of my mind; ...ast meeting held on Saturday we were ...it, and if the American people are not ...fied with the measures resolved upon at ...meeting, to vindicate the national honor, ...must be very hard to please.

THE PARK MEETING A FAILURE.

...e meeting in the Park this afternoon to ...unce the Cuban butcheries, was called to ...r and addressed by one Thomas Dugan, ...urged his hearers to demand reparation, ...oteworthy Cuban was present and only a ...ed number of native nationalities.

**Washington.**

LETTER FROM GENERAL RYAN.

...ASHINGTON, D. C., November 15.—The fol...ng letter was received in this city yester...by General George W. Cook, an intimate ...d of General Ryan:

BLUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON, }
JAMAICA, October 23, 1873. }

MY DEAR GEORGE: In one hour we ...e for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as ...id not expect to go until to-morrow, and ...e just returned from the country. We ...ed safely on the 13th inst. ...quite a storm on the ...All our provisions were washed ...board, and the deck was swept fore and ...Captain Harris and the purser were badly ...ed, and such seasick set! The captain ...ounced it the most severe hurricane he ...saw. For a few hours I thought we ...d all enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid...n. Since our arrival we have had a splen...ime, feast after feast, and ball after ball. ...first ball was given by the Peruvian min...in honor of General Verona and ...ff, at the Fashion Hall—all the ...the place were present. Mr. ...n, General Cordova and Judge ...burn gave others, and gay ones they ...The place is filled with beautiful women ...gay and splendid fellows, generous to a ...and liberal as princes. I must say that I ...received such attention. I regret that ...will not prevent my giv...on a detailed account of my advntures, ...as far as a bull and gay as a lark, and ...this place with many regrets. Very ...s, &c.,

Signed] W. A. C. RYAN.

EFFECTS OF GENERAL RYAN.

...inventory was made to-day of the effects ...hington of the late General. They include ...an flag and sword presented him by the ...n Juntia in New York.

YOUNG'S MARVELOUS STORY.

...ncerning the reported interview between Captain General of Cuba and John W. ...g, now in jail at Chicago, it is known in ...al quarters that instead of the Captain ...g proposing to Young to act as a decoy ...inging an expedition to Cuba for the pur...of being captured, such a proposition was ...by Young himself to the Captain Gen...who, having no confidence in Young, ...him a certain time in which to leave the ...d, and he left.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Seven hun...men are at work in the Navy Yard fitting ...e monitors Ajax and Manhattan, and ...oop of war Canandaigua for service. The ...tors carry fifteen inch Philbrown guns, ...e Canandaigua carries ten guns. The ...tors will be put in commission early next ...and the sloop of war within a fortnight, ...ecessary repairs to her boilers causing the ...

**Boston.**

CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

...TON, November 15.—To-day orders were ...ed from Washington to fit the Franklin ...a at the earliest moment, and work upon ...as begun. Employees of the engineer ...tment will work upon her all day to-...ow. The work upon the Brooklyn is ...pushed forward.

**St. Louis.**

LOUIS, November 15.—The meeting at ...ourt House to-night to express the senti...of the people regarding the execution ...passengers and crew of the Virginius ...e of the largest ever held in this city, ...e Councils of the Court House was packed ...erflowing, and an outdoor meetings were ...ized at both the east and west wings of ...uilding. Gen. Nathan Ranney, a soldier ...war of 1812, presided. Speeches were ...by Mayor Brown, ex-Attorney General ...and a dozen other local speakers, all of ...took the strongest possible ground in ...of vindicating the national honor and ...g out the recent insult to the flag and ...e to civilization and humanity by visit...summary vengeance upon the perpetra...of the inhuman butchery. The ...feeling in the crowd ran very ...and there was repeatedly expressed a ...to take forcible possession of Cuba, and ...it to the United States. A resolution ...effect, and urging the government to ...y and vigorous measures to obtain repar...for the wrongs committed, was unani...y adopted. At late hour a crowd still ...ned at the Court House, and speaking ...ontinued.

Lindell Grays, a voluntary military ...zation here, have telegraphed to Presi...rant that they hold themselves in read...o respond to a call for men to go to ...and a number of private citizens have tele...ed that they will, if authorized, raise a ...ent in four days for the same purpose.

**Havana.**

LATEST DETAILS OF THE KILLING.

...ANA, VIA KEY WEST, November 15.—...llowing account of the events at Cuba ...en received here. On Friday morning, ...th instant, thirty-seven of the crew of ...rginius were brought on shore and taken ...on to remain there until their execu...which was ordered for that afternoon. ...n Fry, a noble looking old man, fully a ...taller than the rest of the crew, ...he met his men on the ...previous to the march to ...ssinated them all. The salute was re...with affection. At 4:45 P. M. Capt. Fry ...irty-six men and officers were publicly ...espite the protest of all competent for...uthorities. The marines were seven...s killing the wretched prisoners. It ...as if they would never finish. At last ...lors marched off and the troops filed ...e long row of corpses. Then the load ...ere hurried up and loaded indiscrimin...with the mangled remains.

...ANA, November 16.—The *Voz De Cuba* ...conspiracy has been discovered in Hal...nd the surrounding jurisdiction for ris...ultaneously with the landing of the ...ius expedition. The plot had extensive ...ations throughout the island and was to ...een carried into execution on the first ...ember. Many persons have already ...ressed and arrests are daily increasing. ...s hoped that the parties proved guilty ...ng part in the conspiracy will be judged ...rdance with the utmost severity of the ...

THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

...e all that could have been done; in...was threatened that his exquatur would ...drawn for his exertions in behalf of ...omers. In an interview with General ..., that officer yelled at him, and other...ated him disrespectfully.

THE BRITISH CONSUL.

...ade an ineffectual protest against the ...ions. It is reported that sixteen of the ...were British subjects.

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 15, 1873.

COL. BABCOCK'S DAUGHTER SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

Duncan T. Templeton shot his wife this morning, while they were walking together on Fourth Street, at Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Templeton is the daughter of Col. Babcock, of President Grant's staff. It seems the husband and wife have not lived happily for some months. During last week Templeton was absent from their boarding house, No. 238 West Fourteenth Street. He called this morning, however, about half past nine, and at ten o'clock the two left the house together. While going down street, Mrs. Templeton is said to have twice informed an officer her husband was abusing her, but he did not feel warranted in interfering in the matter.

A later report says that at the time Templeton shot his wife he was being taken to court on her complaint for disorderly conduct, and so sudden was his movement that the officer having him in custody could not interfere. Templeton had previously asked at the station house to have a woman arrested whom he accused of abducting his wife.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, has made the following among other appropriations for the mission work: Central Illinois, $1,000; Central Ohio, $2,000; Central Pennsylvania, $1,700; Cincinnati, $2,000; Colorado, including appropriations for new workers, $7,700; Des Moines, $1,500; Detroit $4,000; East Oregon, $3,500 and Erie, $2,000.

THE HARLEM EXPLOSION.

The contractors and sub-contractors on the work on the Harlem, where the fatal explosion took place the other day, have been held in $25,000 each to appear at the inquest.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Ex-Judge Emott in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn to-day, argued a motion for the removal of Edward B. Wesley, receiver of the Union Trust Company, on the grounds that there was collusion in his appointment, that he is unfit for the position because he is a trustee and stockholder, that he has not collected any of the debts of the company, has made no arrangements for declaring dividends, and is controlled by the former manager of the company.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

At the Tweed trial to-day, Samuel J. Tilden and John Garvey, brother of Andy, known as the "court plasterer," were the chief witnesses. John Garvey's defective memory was specially entertaining, and Tweed himself frequently joined in the general merriment. Mr. Graham, of counsel for the defense, entered, during the day, one hundred and nineteen exceptions.

THE STEAMER FRANKFORT,

whose mails were seized at Havana, is a German Lloyd vessel, sailing from New Orleans to Havre and Bremen, touching at Havana, and is a foreign steamer.

## CRIMES.

**Brutal Murder of a Farmer.**

MIDDLETOWN, November 15.—Abraham Beam was murdered in his barn last evening, by two negroes, who subsequently endeavored to enter the house, where were stopping an old lady and a young man. The authorities are in pursuit of the murderers.

**Sudden Death and Suicide.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—Joseph Farady and his friend, Charles Dodge, went to the California theater last night, and went out to take a drink, when Dodge became suddenly ill and died. Farady seems to have thought he would be accused of the poisoning of his friend and blew his brains out.

**Murder and Burglary.**

CHICAGO, November 15.—A burglar entered the house of J. A. Strauss, on Despiaines street, last night about midnight, and was discovered by the proprietor, who called a boarder named Schoen to his assistance, and in the struggle that ensued between the latter and the robber resulting in Schoen receiving two stabs in the breast, which will likely prove fatal. The assassin escaped.

In Indiana avenue last night Jeanette Brown was stabbed by her husband and will scarcely recover.

**Convicted of Murder.**

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 16.—Joseph Brown, who has been imprisoned here two years for the killing of old Mr. and Mrs. Kremer, near Auburn, was found guilty of murder in the first degree last night.

**Cash Sales.**

[From the Philadelphia North American]

High rates of discount, and in many cases refusals to loan at all on any reasonable terms, have at length done their work, and we find the business houses throwing their goods on the market for what they will bring, in order to raise cash. Our retail streets are filled with placards of cheap goods of every description, and two large wholesale houses in New York have thrown into the hands of the auctioneers six millions of dollars' worth of goods. That this gives activity to business of certain kinds is apparent enough in the nature of things, both in New York and here. There was no use in attempting to hold these goods since the prospect ahead was not auspicious. The first of the year is coming when accounts must be balanced, and in any such settlements cash is of more value than merchandise. To carry such heavy stocks of goods requires a large amount of credit, which in these times is not available. The true plan is to accept the shrinkage, and sell the goods for what they will bring through the auction houses.

There is one important advantage in this in periods of stagnation—it forces trade. What the country needs most of all is that the wheels should be set in motion. It is said in objection to these forced sales that they injure the retailers. But why should not the retailers accept the shrinkage as well as the wholesalers? The merchant cannot be expected to lose all and the shopkeeper nothing. In fact the latter flies to the front promptly enough with his announcements of "panic prices" for his goods, and the streets are filled with women going to and from the purchase of dry goods. This keeps motion in trade, circulates money rapidly on all sides, puts cash into the hands of both shopkeeper and merchant, prevents the discharge of clerks and salesmen and saleswomen, and reduces the demand for discounts. Just as the revulsion produced a rush to purchase securities at depreciated rates we now see a similar rush to purchase goods at low prices.

The money lenders have had their harvest, and now the auctioneers and shopkeepers are having theirs. As these movements are imitated in all the cities, large and small, the amount of goods forced to sale must be immense, and the relief from accumulated stocks most important. The value of these operations lies in the general clearing out they make, and the consequent demand upon the manufacturers and importers for goods for the spring trade. If this can be effected rapidly the new demand referred to will soon set the suspended works in motion and give employment to operators. It will, of course, be said that to do this requires cash. But the forced sales produce the cash and enable the commission houses to make cash advances and the jobbers to pay up.

When business men decide not to accept the shrinkage, but to wait the action of Congress, they doom themselves to inactivity for months to come. Enough will accept to throw an immense amount of goods into the hands of consumers and those who hold on for better times will find themselves undersold, and the markets glutted with cheap goods. Spring prices may, it is true, be better, but they may also be much lower, for the course of the Bank of England and the state of the London money market are far from reassuring. A revulsion in England would not be favorable to things here under existing circumstances, and if that revulsion were to flood our markets with cheap foreign goods, the American dealers who wait for better prices would be in a rather awkward condition. In times like these the going rate must be accepted, whatever it may be. Cash is the grand object. Credit must be considered out of the question.

For the moment we may defer discussions of currency, finance, credit and banking, and attend particularly to trade on a cash basis. Whether the currency be inflated or contracted, the business man who lives plentifully on cash is better off than one who has not; and where it is raised by sales of goods instead of being borrowed, it is still better.

The first step we may detect discussions of a return to employment and without money. But the state of things is not so bad as it supposed. The average limit of Americans is better shown in cases like these than at any other. Thousands have sacrifice cash to spare for bargains, and the buying is not stinted but general. It was supposed that the shopkeepers would all be severe sufferers, but they are not. The middle and working classes have lost money, it is true, but they seem to keep up well.

There is one other question connected with this subject that we particularly desire to impress upon merchants and tradesmen. The importance of the population are not sufficiently appreciated. These propositions are produced or increased by panics, revulsions, great failures, bankruptcies, bank robberies, exposure of defalcations, the exposion of fiscal corporations and the consequent losses. In all probability the secret hoards aggregate nearly if not quite as much as the deposits in banks. It is difficult in any other way to account for the movements of coin and currency. Those who think this is a ridiculous loss of interest, are speedily answered by reference to the thousands who have lost principal and interest both by depositing in fiscal concerns.

When, therefore, we are asked where is the money to come from to pay for these goods now forced to sale, we answer by reference to the secret hoards. In these times people are found coming out with piles of cash, who were never suspected of having any. This is not alone an American habit. It exists in all countries, and is greatest among the Moors and Arabs, of Northern Africa, wherre countless millions are known to be buried in the earth. But it is greater here than in Europe, on account of the thrifty habits of our people. The sales of cheap goods bring out the hoarded millions, and are, therefore, of use in adding to the circulation as well as in placing goods where otherwise there would be no buyers found.

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Most of the manufacturing establishments of Meadville are running to their usual capacity.

There are now eight woolen mills in California. There ought to be twelve or thrice that number.

The City Corporation of St. Louis has issued $300,000 in $1, $2 and $5 shin-plasters, to relieve the present money stringency.

Several suspended factories in Hartford, Conn., are to resume at once, and others are prepared to increase their running time.

The Fairbanks Scale Manufactory, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., is running on full time, and the general business of the place is said to be prosperous.

All the distilleries in New York State are believed to be running full handed and on full time, and also those of the West and Southwest.

Reports from Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island state that many manufactories will resume in a week or two on half time, and several have already done so.

The coal miners employed by the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, will not, it is said, strike against the reduction of twenty per cent., in their wages, which takes effect on the 17th.

The Keystone Spoke and Bending Factory, in Doylestown, is now running on nine-hour time. But this is not, as has been supposed, caused by the panic, the regulations having gone into effect on the first of October.

The employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in the machine shops at South Easton, have been reduced to nine hours work per day. As yet no one has been discharged, but it is apprehended that the force will be lessened.

There appears to be a cheerful feeling in the western part of New York. Business men of Buffalo state that they have not suffered from the panic, and the financial depression has had little effect upon the general trade of the city.

At Hudson, N. Y., the manufacturers are very hopeful, and are willing to make very great sacrifices before throwing men out of employment, and there appears to be a perfect understanding between the employers and the employed.

In Hallowell, Me., there is no contraction in hours of labor or curtailment in business enterprises. The cotton factory is working extra hours, and the stone yards and quarries are in full blast; also the oil cloth factories and other manufacturing establishments.

The employees of the Philadelphia and Reading shops at Palo Alto have been put on eight hours time. Some weeks ago the hours were reduced from ten to nine, and now the further reduction has been made in order to obviate lessening the force employed.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* reviews the industrial situation in that city, and concludes that affairs are not in nearly so bad shape as have been represented. The principal manufacturing establishments are giving men enough employment to keep their families comfortably until the coming of more prosperous times.

Mr. Jas. M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, has been interviewed by a reporter of the Philadelphia *Press*, on the iron question, and the result of his views are given at length in that paper. From a careful estimate made by him, Mr. S. gives it as his opinion that fully one-third of the six hundred and thirty-six furnaces in the country are out of blast, and by the close of the present month that number would be increased to one-half.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: Under all the circumstances the coal trade continues better than we anticipated. As the shipping season draws to a close, there is always a falling off to a considerable extent, but so far this year the falling off is no greater than it was last year, if as great. Up to this writing only four or five collieries have ceased work, and the demand for egg, stove and chestnut is fair, but for the larger sizes it is dull, owing to the slackened demand for furnaces, &c., and it has to be broken up into smaller sizes, which causes trouble.

Some of the coal companies, the Cumberland *Times* says, have notified their boatmen not to return for another load, as shipments are expected to close in about two weeks. The Borden Mining Company, not willing to have a stock on the wharves at Georgetown at the close of the season, is dismissing its boats as they are loaded. It will, however, continue to ship in light quantities daily for some weeks. The heaviest contracts which this company has yet to fill are those which it has always filled by rail. All this tells the story of the money panic in stronger language than any words of ours possibly could.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* fears that the timely movements making to relieve threatened distress may promote a disposition among the unemployed to relax their efforts at self-help, and to look, without being driven thereto by dire necessity, for support out of the charity fund. It may be unwise, therefore, the editor adds, to display too great an alacrity in answering a call before it is actually made. "Workingmen may help themselves greatly by yielding to the requirements of the times." It would seem no intolerable hardship for them to work a little harder, or take a little less pay, at least for a few months, possibly only weeks, until the monetary troubles are over. Again: It would have been much better had the New York Executive Council of the Workingmen's Association adopted a resolution to go to work at any price employers may offer, instead of demanding fantastically of the State Legislature and Congress to be promptly furnished with work. The times may be mended by a resolute submission to the shrinkage, which some day or other is inevitable. The example of the great houses in the city in marking down their goods should be followed by the workingmen. If they would make up their minds to act similarly, and offer their services for what the market can afford to pay, they would do more than all the government charity possible to relieve the industrial distress. * * * No one must be left to freeze or starve, but it ought to be understood that even twenty-five per cent. reduction of wages will still leave a better provision for the workingman than he can look for in the form of alms."

## WORSE THAN UDDERZOOK.

**A Woman Shot, Carved, Set on Fire, and Robbed by Her Husband—She May Live to Confront the Villain in Court.**

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 15th]

In the telepraphic dispatches of this morning appeared the following:

"A woman was found at Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, with a pistol-shot wound in her face and gashes on her wrists. She is supposed to be the wife of Hermann Krull, with whom she arrived in this country on the 6th instant, and he is charged with having attempted to murder her to obtain possession of a large sum of money which she had deposited in a bank in Hamburg. The couple went to Elizabeth from Philadelphia, and the police are now searching in the latter city for Krull."

The full facts of this case show the man Krull to be a second Udderzook, barring the insurance business. For the appended particiflars our reporter is indebted to one of our most efficient detectives, Captain William D. Franks. The couple arrived here on board the "Pennsylvania," on the 5th inst., and the next day engaged board at the Allegheny House, Market street, above Eighth. The next day, the 6th, the husband, whose proper name is Hermann Krull, came here to ship a lot of baggage via Adams Express to New York, but not being able to do so, sent it via the Union Transportation Company. That afternoon he left for Newark or New York, and returned the following Tuesday, told his wife that he had taken a place in Newark, and was going to start in business. Now Mrs. Krull was formerly the wife of a wealthy German banker of Hamburg, who, dying, left her some $800, the use of which Krull managed to secure.

This, however, was not enough for him, and upon his return he secured her diamonds, gold watch, and other jewelry, all of which he pawned.

The next day, Wednesday, the wife, at the solicitation of Krull, started for Newark. Arriving at Elizabeth, Krull said: "We are going no further, we'll get out here" and they left the train. He then conducted her to a point about a mile and a half out of the town, the time being about 9 o'clock P. M., when, reaching a secluded spot, he told her he was going to kill her, and producing a pistol discharged the weapon, the ball entering over the right eye and passing out behind. Next he drew a razor, or some other sharp instrument, and inflicted four gashes across her left arm. Seizing the right arm, he made three more gashes across the wrist, and then those in the wrist. One would have supposed that this would have satisfied the villain, but to make assurance doubly sure he set fire to her under clothing and left her for dead.

The poor woman was almost helpless, and most probably would have been roasted had it not just so happened that the ground was wet and the fire burned heavy, so that every other spot was soon extinguished, smothering the flames. Suffering from the pistol shot wound in the head, the gashes and the burns, the poor woman managed all through the long night, until five o'clock Thursday morning, when she was found by a colored man, and the authorities notified.

That the villain supposed that he had forever disposed of her is evident, but the chances are that she will yet live to confront him in the Court of justice. She is now being carefully cared for in Elizabeth, and the police are on the trail of Krull.

That Krull's object was gain is more clearly shown in the fact that after shooting and cutting her and firing her clothing, he cut from her neck a gold piece, valued at about $10, which she wore as a charm. Krull knew that his wife possessed a large amount of property, in her own right, in Hamburg, and to get possession of this he would have murdered her.

He is a smart, intelligent German, about 40 years of age. His victim is about 35 years old.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### Inflation of the Currency.

### Views of Western Members of Congress.

### Probable Action of the Senate and House.

### The Search for the Tigress.

### Report of Commodore Braine.

### General Garfield Interviewed.

### Appropriations by the Last House.

### The Salary Grab and Bankrupt Laws.

### One Hundred and Fifty New Members of Congress.

### Postmaster General's Report.

### Postal Telegraph and Savings Banks

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1873.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

Western members already arrived here converse very freely in favor of an inflation of the volume of currency now in circulation. A number of propositions of this kind will be brought before Congress very early in the session, and from the general favor such action would receive in the West, it is possible that the movement might be successful in the House. The Senate, usually more conservative in the matter of finance, will refuse any such measures. It is understood that the President and Secretary of the Treasury do not intend to favor Inflation.

**The Report of Commander Craine.**

the officer in charge of the Juniata in the search for the Tigress, has been received at the Navy Department. It is said by the officials to be extremely interesting and will constitute a valuable contribution to the knowledge of navigation in polar seas. The report will be published in connection with other information respecting the Hall expedition.

**Views of Garfield on Finance.**

General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the last House, states, in explanation of the increased appropriations, that during the war the government necessarily made large expenditures; since then the aggregate has been falling from that high level, but, having reached the minimum point, they would naturally increase with the development of the country. He hoped that the time was several years distant, but finds we have already reached it. During the war, the public buildings were generally neglected; immediately after the war, many buildings were created. This at once brought forward a champion of public buildings, and more had been undertaken than was, perhaps, judicious. When completed, they had to be finished. Another source of unusual outlay was for river and harbor improvement and light houses in the South. During the War these were neglected or sent to ruin. It now involved increased outlays to put them in condition. He thinks that the next Congress will closely scan all estimates and make material reductions.

**Salary Grab—Inflation—Bankruptcy.**

The General thinks that the increased salary act will be repealed; that inflation will pass; and that the involuntary feature of the bankrupt law, under which any one after fourteen days' notice, a person into bankruptcy, should be modified.

**New Members of Congress.**

The next Congress, in addition to the fifty new seats created by the increased representation, will have over one hundred entirely new members, a greater number than has been known for years, and will necessitate a very material rearrangement of committees.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 17, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

*For the Ohio valley and thence to Southern Tennessee, westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain.*

For the Middle States, northeasterly winds, low barometer, cloudy weather and rain. For New England, northerly winds, cloudy weather, rain and snow. For the Lower Lakes, northerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and occasional rain and snow. For the Northern and Upper Lakes, and thence to the lower Missouri Valley, northwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, clearing west of the Mississippi. For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

**Midnight Bulletin.**

PITTSBURGH, November 15—10:48 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Ther. | Wind | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, O | 46 | S. W. | Clear. |
| Davenport, Iowa | 40 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 43 | N. W. | Threatning |
| Louisville, Ky | 51 | N. W. | Threatning |
| Nashville, Tenn | 47 | W. | Heavy rain. |
| Omaha, Neb | 43 | W. | Fair. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 39 | E. | Fair. |
| St. Louis, Mo | 45 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 46 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| St. Paul | 34 | W. | Fair. |
| Yankton | 46 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| La Crosse | 33 | N. W. | Cloudy. |

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, has declined the citizens nomination for Mayor.

The internal revenue receipts for the past month are $3,670,902, and for the fiscal year, $20,750,348.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $362,837,611.

Three boys were drowned near Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, while skating.

Workingmen held a meeting in New York on Saturday, and listened to inflammatory speeches calling on the city authorities to furnish them with work.

Several men have been arrested in East St. Louis for robbing freight cars of the Chicago and Alton and other railroads centering there. Other parties will probably be arrested, and it has been ascertained that persons in St. Louis are implicated in the matter. A large amount of dry goods and other property has been stolen the past few weeks.

At a special election held at Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, the question of granting a charter to the National Water Works Company to construct water works in that city was carried in the affirmative by a large majority, only sixty-two votes being cast against the measure.

Max Maretzek Saturday evening telegraphed his advance agent to withdraw the Lucca opera troupe from their engagement, at Chicago, which was to have commenced to-night, for the alleged reason that the sale of season tickets during the past week has not been large enough to warrant them in coming. The proprietor of the theater which had been engaged for their use states in an card that he offered to take all the risks of pecuniary loss of Maretzek by guaranteeing him or giving him $10,000 per week for the receipts, but he felt confident that the season would prove a successful one if properly managed. The offer was refused, and he now proposes collecting his rent from Maretzek from the two weeks he was engaged, having arranged to take his company out of town. During this time his theater must remain closed.

Clarence Prentice, the only surviving son of George D. Prentice, was thrown out of his buggy and killed Saturday night while returning to his home, a few miles from the city.

President Grant arrived in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, attended church with his mother and A. R. Corbin, and left for Washington last night.

In the billiard tournament Saturday afternoon the first game was won by Garnier over Snyder, the score standing 400 to 108. The second game was between Slosson and Bessac, Slosson winning by a score of 400 to 381.

At the race in San Francisco, on Saturday, Thad Stevens, Joe Daniels, True Blue and Mamie Hall were entered for the national purse of $20,000. In the third heat True Blue broke his leg and was ruined for life. The first purse was won by Thad Stevens. Over 12,000 persons witnessed the race.

Eighteen buildings were burned yesterday in Haverhill, Mass. Two dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is thought another is buried there. Three firemen were badly injured by falling walls.

Mr. Beecher made a strong appeal for free Cuba in his sermon yesterday.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Bavaria, from Hamburg; Main, from Bremen; India, from Glasgow; Denmark, from London; Baltic and Italy, from Liverpool; and Wisconsin and City of Paris from Liverpool.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Italy.**

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE KING—HIS ADDRESS—A FIRM HAND ON THE POPE.

ROME, November 15.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Victor Emmanuel in person, in a speech from the throne. The King said he hoped for the continuance of the work of internal organization, that thus Italy might increase her prosperity amid order and safety, the two indispensable conditions of industry and progress. It had been shown that Rome might become the capital without encroaching upon the independence of the Pope, or the exercise of the spiritual functions and relations of the Catholic world.

"We will respect his religious sentiments and his liberty, but will not permit attacks upon the nation and its institutions. Our relations with all foreign powers are friendly. Testimonials of the affection of the Emperors and people of Austria and Germany have been addressed to Italy, which has conquered her rightful place among the nations. Since the causes of war between Austria and Italy have disappeared, there remains nothing but the confidence of mutual interest and sure friendship, in harmony with those family affections which an imperious duty has made me subdue, but cannot entirely extinguish. We wish to live in harmony with all nations, but we will firmly guard the rights and dignity of our own."

The King asks for bills to perfect the organization of the army and navy, and to improve the finances. In concluding his speech, the King said: "I have confidence in the nation, and feel that the nation has confidence in me." The speech was greeted with frequent and enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

**England.**

LONDON JOURNALS DISCUSS CUBA.

LONDON, November 15.—The Daily *News* this morning in an editorial article on the prospects of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, says: The execution of the Virginius captives has virtually decided the fate of the Island. The other London journals contain editorials of similar tenor. The Spanish loan reached the lowest figure this morning, yet touched on the London stock market.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, November 15.—Lord Henry Charles George Jordon Lennox, member of Parliament for Chichester, is dead.

TO BE RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.

LONDON, November 16.—It is said that Sir John Duke Coleridge will be elevated to the peerage.

LONDON TIMES AND TELEGRAPH DISCUSS THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

LONDON, November 17.—The *Times* this morning in a leading editorial says: "If the Virginius affair had occurred during the ascendency of the Democratic party, Cuba would doubtless have been immediately annexed." It draws a contrast between the conduct of the Spaniards in Cuba and the lenient treatment by the American Government of foreign blockade runners during the rebellion. If England is called upon to act in consequence of the execution of any of her own subjects, there is no reason why she should not acknowledge the independence of Cuba, especially if the act would check such outrages. It recommends the adoption of the line of policy by the United States.

**The Telegraph**

contains an article similar in tone to that of the *Times*. Both journals concur in the opinion that Spain is powerless to enforce reparation, and that the United States may possibly be compelled to intervene, even though reluctant to do so.

**France.**

REPORT OF PROLONGATION COMMITTEE—EXCITEMENT OVER THE RESULT.

PARIS, November 15.—Evening.—Upon the resumption of the session of the Assembly, Laboulay read the report of the Prolongation Committee. It commences by showing the difficulties of prolonging President MacMahon's powers without organic laws. "To do so," says the report, "would result in more or less disguised dictatorship under the title of President of the Republic. France wants a settled government, but it is impossible to grant President MacMahon more than five years power. The report also proposes to so constitute the Republic that France may not become the prey of revolutions, and recommends the appointment of a Lieutenant at the latter place, in the constitutional bill. It concludes by appealing to the Conservatives to help found a republic, now that schemes of the monarchists have failed; otherwise the dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable.

The discussion of the report is fixed for Monday next. There is great excitement over the conclusions of the committee.

ASSEMBLY VOTES ON THE PROLONGATION COMMITTEE.

PARIS, November 15.—Upon the meeting of the Assembly to-day, a member of the Right announced that the Committee on the Prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers were still in session, and moved a recess of a few hours, and that if necessary, a night session be held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee. The motion met with vehement protests from the Left and the Chamber became the scene of great uproar. When the tumult subsided, the Secretary of the committee announced that it was impossible to say when the report would be ready, but the Assembly nevertheless by a large majority voted to suspend business until this afternoon.

COALITION BETWEEN THE MONARCHISTS.

PARIS, November 16.—The moderate section of the Left has resolved to withdraw the amendments which it intended to propose to the report of the Committee on the Prolongation of the President's Powers, and unite with the Republicans in an effort to defeat the motion for the immediate reorganization of two years, which will be presented to the Assembly by Gen. Changarnier to-morrow.

THE ELECTION.

In the elections for members of the Assembly to-day, Republicans carried the Department of Aube.

**Spain.**

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR—JOVELLAR'S POSITION.

MADRID, November 16.—There are rumors that a ministerial crisis is impending in consequence of the Virginius affair, but their truth is denied in official quarters. A delegation from the Spanish Colonial Club waited upon the minister of war to-day and asked him to keep Captain General Jovellar at Havana. The minister replied that he would be unable to decide until he was more fully informed of recent events in Cuba. The *Correspondencia* contradicts the current report that Jovellar has resigned.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

BAYONNE, November 16.—The Carlist chieftain, Dorregarray, now occupies Lasaroes.

General Moriares has retired to Lagrand to await the result of the ministerial crisis in Madrid.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, November 15.—Steamship Hecla, from Boston, for Liverpool, arrived out.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, November 15, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@92¾; American Securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; 5-20s of '67, 90¾; 10-40's, 89¼; new 5's, 90¾; Erie, 8¾.

PARIS, November 15.—Rentes 57 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Cotton steady; 8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; corn 25s 3d@25s 6d; others unchanged.

ANTWERP, November 15.—Refined petroleum 35¾ francs.

## ZANESVILLE.

**Universalist Clergyman for Pittsburgh—Business Condition.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 16, 1873.

Rev. S. P. Carlton, the present pastor of the Universalist Church of this city, has accepted a call from the First Universalist Church of Pittsburgh, and will enter upon

# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1873.

THE improved and improving aspect of the financial situation within the past week, has a corresponding influence in Europe. Private dispatches from London to leading bankers in this country are said to justify the belief that the panic there is also at an end.

THE New York *Sun* emphatically declares that "we live in a corrupt atmosphere." That paper, as everybody knows, is merely the personal organ of its editor. No man can escape himself. "Which way I fly is hell," once exclaimed a dreadful personage; "myself am hell."

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times in the Southern States, is to be derived from the number of agricultural and mechanical fairs—county, division and State—which are being held every year in that section of the United States. These are yearly increasing in numbers and influence.

THE Chicago *Tribune* editorially affirms that the question whether the New York *Herald* or itself "is entitled to precedence in the journalism of this country, is an open one." What has the *Herald* to say on this point? Will it be willing to surrender, or even to divide, its heretofore unchallenged honors of empiricism?

NEARLY all the papers in the country have commented on the item received by telegraph from England, that the TICHBORNE trial had been postponed for a year, and most of them have exhausted their wit in the effort to do it full justice. It now turns out that the trial was postponed only until November 18; another instance of the appositeness of DAVY CROCKETT's motto—"always be sure you are right; then go ahead."

"A FELLOW feeling makes us wondrous kind." A leading Democratic paper indorses the new Constitution of this State, because it is "the work of such men as JEREMIAH BLACK, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, SENATOR BUCKALEW," and others of their kind. It so happens, however, that these are the very men, and theirs' the sort of work, that the people of Pennsylvania are in the habit of repudiating and rejecting.

IT is now certain that HOPKINS, Republican, is elected Controller of the State of New York, and PLATT, Republican, Inspector of State Prisons, whilst the Democratic majority on the rest of the State ticket is quite small. The two men named were on the Liberal Republican State Ticket; and if the Republican leaders of New York had been wise enough to treat the Liberals with ordinary kindness, they might have had their help to elect the whole of their State ticket.

THE official canvass of the vote for State officers in Iowa, just completed, is as follows: For Supreme Judge, Beck, Republican, 106,185; Hall, "Anti-Monopoly," 76,477; Republican majority, 29,708. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Abernethy, Republican, 105,303; Prindle, "Anti-Monopoly," 60,276: Republican majority, 45,027. A Republican majority running from 30,000 to 45,000 will do very well for Iowa, and make us wonder all the more what the Democratic papers have been blowing about.

"HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL has a good prospect of being Corporation Counsel for Chicago." *New York Tribune.*

There is no foundation whatever for this story. Judge TRUMBULL emphatically asserts that he is out of politics entirely, and that there is no office in the gift of the American people, not excepting the Presidency, which he would accept under any circumstances. We have no admiration to waste on TRUMBULL, but an "educator of people" such as the *Tribune* claims to be, should be careful to see that its statements are founded on fact.

THE *Financial Chronicle* indorses the views of the COMMERCIAL with regard to the monetary and business outlook, which it characterizes as "favorable." Almost everywhere, indeed, the prospect is brightening. The banks are rapidly accumulating greenbacks; and money is easier in all the principal cities of the country. In Europe also a similar improvement is making itself felt. In Germany the panic is subsiding, the Paris loan market is more tranquil, and in London the rate of interest was on Saturday reported at seven in the open market, with a prospect of a decline in the Bank of England rate this week, and a gratifying advance in five-twenties.

THE Board of Revision of City valuations in Philadelphia has completed its valuation of the real and personal property of that city, and has fixed the amount at $548,243,535, an increase over last year's valuation of $21,078,267. This indicates a marvelous growth in the material wealth of the city, and furnishes indisputable evidence of her prosperity. None of the other large cities of the country can show such rapid and substantial increase. The details are thus stated:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate, taxable | $539,003,692 |
| Real estate, exempt | 58,309,125 |
| Household furniture, taxable | 6,462,950 |
| Horses, taxable | 1,918,764 |
| Cattle, taxable | 162,981 |
| Pleasure carriages, taxable | 695,289 |
| Total taxable for city purposes | $548,243,535 |
| Money at interest | 37,595,697 |
| Gold watches | 13,387 |
| Silver watches | 345 |
| Other | 39 |

THE essential difference between the Republican and the Democratic party is, that Republicans can be got to scratch off from their ticket's the name of a man charged with crime or incapacity, but Democrats cannot: they stick to their candidates, good or bad, and rather more tenaciously when bad than good. A case in point is found in New York, where, at the last State election, the Republican candidate for State Engineer was subjected to several injurious but unproven charges, and the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer was not only charged with being, but proved to have been, most culpably careless in his selection of a Cashier, who turned out to be a thief of the first water. The result is that TAYLOR, the Republican candidate for State Engineer, runs uniformly behind his ticket, while RAINES, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, runs uniformly ahead of his. Speaking of Erie county (which is a good specimen of all the rest), the Buffalo *Express* says:

"Various charges, unproven, but still injurious, were brought against William B. Taylor, the Republican candidate for State Engineer. The result was that in this county alone, situated a long distance from the residence of either Mr. T. or his opponent, he ran 286 behind the head of his ticket, showing that about a hundred and fifty Republicans cut off the name of Mr. Taylor and substituted that of his Democratic rival. On the other hand, Mr. Raines, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, was proved to have been guilty of gross negligence in the appointment of a known knave as his cashier, and of almost equal negligence in so performing the trifling duties of his office that the knave he had employed was able to steal three hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. Yet he received a few more votes than the head of the ticket, showing that not a single Democrat scratched off his name. Democrats are very anxious that Republicans should go for reform at the expense of party, but they don't do it themselves."

THE New York *Bulletin* intimates that very many railroads in the country will be compelled to forego the payment of the interest on their bonds which fall due on the first of January next. As a great many people have their money invested in railroad bonds, and have been looking forward to the receipt of their interest on the first of January, this news will be very unwelcome to them. The *Bulletin* gives, as its reason for this conclusion, the injury which the panic has inflicted on railroad companies, and adds:

> There are few of the roads which will not be more or less inconvenienced from this common injury to railroad credit. Many even of the steady dividend paying companies are dependent upon occasional aid from the capitalists who control them, many of whom have been crippled by the panic. Their floating debts are large, and mainly represented by notes which are constantly maturing. Could these maturing obligations be set off by putting out new ones, there would be little difficulty, but the distrust towards railroad paper is such that it can hardly be negotiated on any terms; and the result must be that the notes will have to be provided for out of the earnings which are usually devoted to the payment of interest on the bonds or dividends on the stocks. In respect to new roads, however, the case is sure to be still more serious. During the late months of difficulty in selling bonds—roads in course of construction have hypothecated large amounts of their securities, through their financial agents, and have thus accumulated an immense floating debt before the roads are in a condition to make earnings; and most of the newly completed roads have, in a similar way, piled up a very large open debt which their friends cannot protect. In both cases, the roads are virtually at the mercy of their creditors, and will require very liberal terms to enable them to live. The uncompleted roads can be completed only on cash; and how is that to be obtained? The newly finished roads will be unable to procure their supplies and equipment upon the credits hitherto accorded to them; which will seriously affect their ability to compete with older roads, and to earn interest.
>
> The holders of bonds of new railroads, therefore, may hold themselves prepared for the possibility of default on interest. They are likely, in many cases, to be asked to fund two or three years' coupons for several years, and will have the alternative between that course and foreclosing. Provided their interest claims can be properly secured, it would seem that there can be no question as to which is the more acceptable alternative. Foreclosure implies sale at auction; and a sale of a new railroad, in the present condition of that interest, would be the most reckless slaughter. At the same time, in consenting to these postponements, bondholders would do well to distinguish closely between their own interests and those of the directors, and to satisfy themselves that they are consenting to nothing more than is absolutely required.

### USELESS OFFICES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had prepared for him the following table showing the receipts of customs from six "eight collection districts during the last fiscal year, and the cost of cost of collecting the same. It is a very instructive table:

*Statement Showing Receipts from Customs at small ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and cost of collecting the same:*

| Name of District or Port. | Receipts. | Cost of Collection. |
|---|---|---|
| Aroostook, Me. | $ 13,117 01 | $11,720 00 |
| Passamaquaddy, Me. | 92,739 99 | 29,464 70 |
| Machias, Me. | 3,048 56 | 6,968 73 |
| Frenchman's Bay, Me. | 36 45 | 6,783 00 |
| Castine, Me. | 376 54 | 8,562 26 |
| Waldoboro, Me. | 7,356 81 | 10,114 17 |
| Wiscasset, Me. | 653 61 | 4,014 47 |
| Bath, Me. | 11,635 28 | 10,261 28 |
| Saco, Me. | 53 10 | 1,318 00 |
| Kennebunk, Me. | 6 29 | 1,179 00 |
| York, Me. | | 368 39 |
| Belfast, Me. | 7,368 25 | 7,936 21 |
| Bangor, Me. | 16,836 09 | 13,196 00 |
| Portsmouth, N. H. | 23,961 78 | 10,312 47 |
| Newburyport, Mass. | 58,150 73 | 6,930 00 |
| Gloucester, Mass. | 5,662 33 | 18,911 03 |
| Salem, Mass. | 48,238 12 | 17,092 40 |
| Marblehead, Mass. | 388 14 | 1,657 79 |
| Plymouth, Mass. | 22,116 69 | 5,892 03 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 210,724 21 | 8,566 89 |
| Barnstable, Mass. | 2,885 33 | 8,095 00 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 40,867 26 | 10,519 59 |
| Edgartown, Mass. | 678 91 | 6,650 07 |
| Nantucket, Mass. | | 1,866 28 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 78,875 40 | 20,070 00 |
| Key West, Fla. | 242,918 51 | 16,929 34 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 1,650 94 | 6,319 15 |
| St. Marks, Fla. | 592 16 | 7,540 00 |
| St. John's, Fla. | 581 83 | 6,341 65 |
| Apalachicola, Fla. | 331 00 | 2,912 15 |
| St. Augustine, Fla. | | 6,731 02 |
| Bridgeton, J. | | 849 39 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 20,502 72 | 7,305 83 |
| Annapolis, Md. | | 2,246 64 |
| Town Creek, Md. | | 165 00 |
| Crisfield, Md. | 28 81 | 4,552 00 |
| Cherrystone, Va. | | 5,729 52 |
| Wheeling, West Va. | | 1,849 70 |
| Parkersburg, West Va. | | 384 28 |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 1,100 81 | 550 00 |
| Natchez, Miss. | 555 03 | 500 00 |
| Bristol, R. I. | 338 00 | 1,895 67 |
| Newport, R. I. | 2,350 52 | 7,462 12 |
| Middletown, Conn. | 2,364 12 | 4,055 85 |
| New-London, Conn. | 32,100 02 | 6,799 92 |
| Fairfield, Conn. | 18,599 42 | 4,254 25 |
| Stonington, Conn. | 1,719 50 | 1,993 86 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 892 65 | 7,915 43 |
| Burlington, N. J. | 309 20 | 534 00 |
| Newark, N. J. | 2,187 79 | 4,328 81 |
| Georgetown, D. C. | 6,884 64 | 7,010 28 |
| Richmond, Va. | 29,217 42 | 11,479 80 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 31,995 60 | 34,642 50 |
| Tappahannock, Va. | 137 97 | 592 06 |
| Petersburg, Va. | 27,154 24 | 7,932 27 |
| Alexandria, Va. | 1,525 06 | 5,503 65 |
| Albemarle, N. C. | 80 08 | 5,873 22 |
| Pamlico, N. C. | 2,137 39 | 7,964 62 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 121 90 | 2,391 72 |
| Georgetown, S. C. | 422 79 | 2,889 50 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 37,183 39 | 3,961 00 |
| St. Mary's Ga. | 1,020 41 | 3,117 15 |
| Brunswick, S. C. | 8,708 42 | 4,585 00 |
| Selma, Ala. | 4,000 00 | 1,370 00 |
| Pearl River, Miss. | 4 46 | 2,230 74 |
| Alexandria, La. | | 2,739 14 |
| Little Egg Harbor, N. J. | | 4,394 00 |
| Great Egg Harbor, N. J. | | 1,656 58 |

Here are 11 districts in which no revenue is collected at all; six in which the receipts are under $100 a year; 14 in which over $100, but less than $1,000 a year were collected; and 17 in which over $1,000 and less than $10,000 a year were collected; while of the entire list, 46 of the 68 cost more than they collected. At least 50 of the lot can safely be abolished.

Most of these offices were created in Democratic times, and to make places for needy politicians. The time has fully come for rooting them out, and Congress need not waste much time in abolishing them.

### THE VIRGINIUS IMBROGLIO.

It is perhaps fortunate that when the late Cuban outrage was committed Congress was not in session, and that some time must elapse before, in any case, the exasperating occurrence can be submitted to the consideration of the embodied wisdom of the nation. Sober second thoughts are nearly always better than first impressions, and in the affair of the Virginius the instant adoption of an irrevocable resolution or of any precipitate line of action was especially to be deprecated. Notwithstanding the apparent apathy with which the mass of the American people have regarded the insurrection in Cuba, they have not the less been greatly irritated by Spanish acts. In common with civilized men everywhere they have been thoroughly moved by the atrocities of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba, even when the atrocities in no way directly affected them. In fact, as the result of a long succession of events the attitude of the American mind towards the Cuban-Spaniards was precisely such as to render it most susceptible to the insult lately offered. Then the financial condition of the country is precisely such as to encourage the most obvious method of resenting the injury. Rightly or wrongly multitudes of various classes fancy or persuade themselves that a foreign war would speedily deliver them from the economical evils which they fear as well as from those which they already feel. Moreover, in presence of a real injury done by Spain and warranting retaliation, the old filibuster spirit, slumbering for a score of years or more, is at once aroused and becomes ready for action. The hopes of fame and riches which long ago centered in Cuba and reconciled thousands of adventurous men to an ignominious death as the alternative of succes, revive in much of their pristine vigor, despite gray hairs and sluggish blood.

In view of so many influences, unfavorable to a calm, judicial examination on our part of the momentous question suddenly raised between us and the Spanish republic, it is certainly fortunate that some delay in decision is unavoidable. It is well for us that the representatives of the people in Washington assembled, have not been required, with metropolitan journals thundering in their ears and amidst the excitement of the hour, to determine the issue of peace or war. It is well for us that in President GRANT and Mr. Secretary FISH the people have representatives fully capable of deliberately weighing all the circumstances of the exasperating occurrence, and courageous enough to accept the conclusion which truth, justice and national honor shall dictate. So much we are authorized to expect from them by the history of their foreign policy hitherto, and therefore we can perceive neither sense nor propriety in the clamor which seeks by means of indignation meetings and newspaper vaporing to increase the popular excitement and direct the course of the government. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the members of the Cabinet differ from the multitude in the feeling with which they regard the reckless executions at Santiago de Cuba. As yet, however, there is reason to believe that the butchery was less extensive than reported. But even the execution of the leaders of the expedition, without sufficient trial or decent delay, was an act which no civilized man, in cold blood, would excuse. It is simply characteristic of the Spanish volunteer regime, which really controls the Madrid authorities in the island, and imparts hardly any fresh infamy to the savages who fired on the unarmed assembly in the theater at Havana, on the defenseless loungers at the *Cafe del Louvre*, in the same city, and who executed the young students: massacres well remembered by all who have watched the progress of the insurrection in Cuba.

But whatever may be the duty of the American people in the premises, they have not heretofore deemed it their duty to interfere at all with the conflict between Spain and her colony. The American government has not even recognized the Cubans as belligerents, and hence must look upon them as mere insurgents against a regular government, a friendly power. It is therefore easy to put ourselves, at least to some extent, in the place of the Spaniards of Cuba, and to fancy how we should feel towards Spaniards and Cubans who made the neighboring island a basis from which to equip and dispatch military expeditions against us. One can easily believe that with the lapse of every year or month our resentment would grow more bitter, and that if in consequence of aid thus received and of hopes thus inspired, the rebellion had cost us (as it has cost the Spaniards) 100,000 lives and countless treasure, we might exult, as the Spaniards of Cuba have exulted, over the capture of a vessel conveying reinforcements to the rebel cause. Though we may not be able or willing to hold ourselves capable of committing such an atrocity as that of Santiago, we *can* understand how completely men with Spanish blood in their veins and Spanish traditions in their memories may feel justified in their act. Spaniards are what they are in virtue of their whole history, and unless we are prepared directly to intervene for the overthrow of their rule in Cuba it is not easy to see what right we have to quarrel with a single nefarious act perpetrated in the maintenance of their power.

As to the ship Virginius, whatever technically just grounds we have for claiming redress, there can be no doubt about the character of the vessel or the object of the voyage which terminated so disastrously. Be her papers what they might and whatever flag floated over her, she bore a cargo and a body of men provided and intended to reinforce the Cuban rebels. It is idle to pretend anything else. Letters of RYAN and others written and mailed at Jamaica a few hours before their death suffice to prove the fact. What is more—when the truth shall come out, it will no doubt appear that Spanish or Cuban treachery brought the ship to her fate, as the Spanish authorities evidently knew beforehand first where to look for the vessel and thus provided for her capture. Another thing highly probable or rather certain is that the massacre which followed her capture was especially intended to set forth in the most emphatic and effectual way the determination of the Spanish authorities not to respect the American flag when sheltering an expedition against the peace of Cuba.

In accordance with its pacific relations to Spain, the only questions which the Washington government has to determine relate to the locality of the capture, whether on the high seas or not, and to the character of the vessel as fixed by her papers and history. As to the former question, it seems likely that there may be great difficulty in securing any conclusive evidence on the subject. And as to the latter question, the character of the ship, it is quite possible that before she sailed on her fatal voyage, the government may have disavowed all responsibility for her acts. This is mere conjecture, but seems probable in view of the fact that the departure of the expedition was known to the Spanish Minister in Washington. If in response to his representations Mr. FISH did refuse to recognize the American character of the ship, the act may either simplify or complicate the question now raised.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Shoot bad men," suggests the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "if you would reform vicious women." What does this editor mean by inviting his fate thus recklessly?

The most staid, sober and sedate of our housewives do not object to putting on mincing manners about this time.

Spain stands fifth, and we tenth, on the list of naval powers. But if it comes to war, we shall cinque her.

The editor of a leading Bourbon paper has a boil on his nose, which he attributes to the administration of President Grant.

Why any able-bodied man should be out of work is a mystery, when the papers daily teem with notices of "Situations" in Lousiana, New York, and nearly all the other States of Union.

The old clo' dealers everywhere report business very dull. The people seem quite loth just now to cast off anything—even their bad habits.

The frog he would a-wooing go. Chicago, like Indianapolis, has picked up some information about the Exposition business. She invested $305,000, and has $100,000 to show for it.

What are we coming to? Out in Illinois they not only elect the ladies to office, but they serenade them afterward. And the ladies make little speeches and invite their fellow-citizens in to lunch.

*Fiat lux.* One of the "reformers" elected to the new Wisconsin Legislature was forced to resign the office of Justice of the Peace because he could not read or write.

The Constitutional Convention of New Jersey has adopted a clause declaring that the object of the Free Public Schools shall be to give to all the children a rudimentary education only, and not schools to prepare pupils for college or schools controlled by creed or religious society or denomination.

The *Army and Navy Journal* lifts up its voice in behalf of more humane relations between officers and men in the army and the mitigation of soldiers' hardships, so far as the close attention of officers can avail.

Boston must be in a bad way. The Chicago papers are producing figures to prove that the moral standard of the latter city is as good as that of the former.

Something for our people to remember. A few years ago Upper Egypt had only five or six rainy days in the course of a year; but the Pasha planted millions of trees, and the annual average is now forty-six days of rain, by which the country has incalculably benefited.

Ohio is becoming quite a tobacco growing State. During the present year it has produced thirty thousand hogsheads of tobacco, and Cincinnati bids fair to become an exporting centre and market for the popular leaf.

The New Jersey Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision that a person who shall be convicted of bribery in legislation shall be deprived of the right of suffrage.

It has now been twelve years since Boston harbor was surveyed, and accordingly the harbor commissioners recommend that the United States authorities make a new survey.

The worst enemies of the Grangers are the free trade agents, who are endeavoring to use that organization in their warfare against the tariff.

The possibility of a potato famine is being widely discussed. This universal article of diet is commanding from $1 20 to $1 50 all over the country, and the demand is said to be limited.

Milwaukee is happy at last. Last week her water works were brought into use, and fifty miles of iron pipe carried the water to all parts of the city.

The recent falling off in receipts of revenue have set the treasury officials to inquiring whether the force of tax-gatherers cannot be further reduced.

England is bestirring herself to see if there were not some British subjects aboard the Virginius.

The first step towards a rally in all panics is to stop running, and to leave off taking distant pips for cavalry and the rumbling of cart-wheels for artillery.

### PERSONAL.

The daughter of a Sioux chief has appeared upon the operatic stage in San Francisco. The critics state that Parepa-Rosa does not equal her in volume of sound nor in music of voice.

Jeff. Davis is going abroad. The steady advance of the Northern "mudsills" into the heart of the sunny South has left him no alternative but the bayonet-propped refinement and guilded despotism of Europe.

General Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, is visiting at his old home in Zanesville, Ohio.

They are quoting Shakespeare now in behalf of Hon. Cæsar Antoine, the dusky Lieutenant Governor of New Orleans. Says the *Republican*: "Nay! never grow! because the ist flagon is black; look at the sack within."

The Khedive of Egypt seeks in the United States six men with military experience for his service in that country, as colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major of staff, and as colonel, lieutenant-colonel to which the major of engineers. Time of service, five years, and pay same as in the United States Army.

Mrs. H. M. Barnard, who was appointed on the Commission of Emigration at Washington last summer, has been showing how some women go to work when they have official duties to perform: She has crossed the ocean in the steerage, and gone from New York to Chicago on an emigrant train, submitting all the time to the treatment and the mode of living of her fellow-travelers, for the purpose of having a clear understanding of the subject. Mrs. Barnard has some recommendations to make to Congress, and she will know thoroughly whereof she recommends.

General Ryan, shot at Santiago de Cuba, has a mother and sister living in Chicago; also a brother residing at Joliet. Gen. Ryan was born in Toronto, Canada, in March, 1843. There is another brother, Col. John C. Ryan, living in Pine Bluff, Ark. He served in the rebel army, and was once arrested and charged with complicity in the conspiracy of John H. Surratt.

Stephen Smith, for many years the leader of the colored people in Philadelphia, died in that city, at an advanced age, last Friday. His life was divided into a youth of slavery and poverty, a manhood of freedom bought by his own labor, and an old age of wealth and honor. He voted for General Jackson as a Democrat in 1834; lost his vote by the act of the Democratic party in inserting the word "white" into our State Constitution in 1838, and got back his right to vote under the Constitutional amendments carried by the Republican party in 1869.

### An Improvement in Street Railway Tracks.

HARRISBURG, November 12, 1873.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

I see in your issue to-day, complaint of a very common character wherever street cars are used. The difficulty is not likely to be removed so long as the present conformation of the rails is retained, inasmuch as most, if not all, that class of accidents grow out of the difficulty of getting vehicles of any kind off the track at any other than a right or nearly a right angle, especially when the tracks are wet. It is not extravagant to estimate the expense added to the use of wagons, carts, carriages, &c., by the presence of street railways in large cities, from straining and breaking, at twenty-five per cent, per annum; making the annoyance and loss from their use, so nearly approximate the benefits they confer, that in great business streets their value is almost doubtful. The necessity, also, of keeping the height of the rail down to about three quarters of an inch, to enable wagons to get off at all, thus giving great liability to the cars running off the track, is another serious drawback to their value as a public convenience. The large expense necessarily incurred in keeping the street up to the level of the rail, so as to permit wheeled vehicles to cross the tracks, is another item of serious loss.

Now, the man who could devise a remedy for all these discounts upon the value, as a public convenience, of street passenger car roads, would certainly confer upon that public a great benefit. This it is fully believed has been accomplished. A patent right has been applied for, for an improvement in street and other railway rails, that will enable wagons to turn off, cross over, and get on street rails at any angle, as easily and cavalierly as travelling on any other part of the street, and at the same time permit the height of the rail and consequent depth of the flange of the car wheel to be increased so as to remove the liability to jumping the track, and this with no appreciable increase of cost for the change, as the saving in the weight of iron in a mile of track will more than cover the cost of altering the rolls for making them.

The inventor is having enough of the improved rail cast, to lay down a few yards for experiment, which, through the public spirit and liberality of John A. Smull, Esq., and the management of the Harrisburg Passenger Railway, will be laid on their road early next week. I will send you a photograph of the improvement as soon as ready.

STEPHENSON.

### STATE NEWS.

The assessment of personal property for 1873, in Clearfield count, is as follows: Horses and mules, $410,700; cows, $92,668; oxen, $12,665; buggies, 42,230; watches, gold $9,109, silver $7,800; furniture, $17,425; aggregate, $600,588. Assessment on occupations, $410,360. Number of taxables, 6,727.

Jackson Kearns, of Kylertown, Clearfield county, was killed by a falling tree on the 10th inst.

The Schuylkill county commissioners have instructed the several assessors to assess all real estate at its full value, laboring men at $2 and all other occupations at $4, except doctors, who are to be assessed at $5 and $6.

The Chester *Pilot* has ceased to exist, and the Democracy of Delaware county are now limited to one organ.

Mr. Perdue, counsel for Udderzook, filed on Wednesday the reasons for a new trial. First, since the trial, discovery of important testimony, of which they had no knowledge until after the verdict; second, that two of the jurors who tried the case expressed opinions in reference thereto before they were qualified; third, the court erred in admitting the letter, known as the letter of W. S. Goss to Dr. Steven, in evidence; fourth, the court erred in admitting letters and in presenting them to the jury for examination and comparison. Reargument is set down for the second Monday in December.

Woodcock shooting ends with to-day, according to law.

A Merchants' Exchange is to be formed in Lock Haven. At the adjourned court held last Monday, application was made to his Honor Judge Mayer, for incorporation, and the usual order was made for publication.

The Court, at Greensburg, collected $1,022 off saloon men for selling liquor during local option times.

Miss Dot Steck, of Greensburg, is said to be in a dangerous condition, caused by pricking herself accidentally with a steel pen.

There were fifteen deaths in Reading during the week ending on the 12th inst.

Valuable discoveries of silver ore are said to have been made lately in Sugar Valley, Clinton county.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania commenced its semi-annual session at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the "12th sun of Beaver Moon at the 10th sun rising of the sun." The Council will conclude its meeting to-day.

Mr. Reuben Horrington, of Lewistown, was killed near that place on the 11th inst., by the premature explosion of a blast.

The barn of James Black, of Washington township, Indiana county, was burned to the ground on Monday. Mr. Black's nephew is accused of setting it on fire. He gave bail to answer to the charge.

Summerhill, Cambria county, wants to be a borough, and will apply to Court for a charter.

E. L. Clark, of Lock Haven, has been arrested and held to bail, at the instance of a couple of lawyers, on a charge of libel. Gentlemen of the legal profession are not ordinarily so thin-skinned.

The Erie *Dispatch* is in the hands of the Hon. L. H. Gara as receiver. He states, however, that the concern is in good condition, perfectly solvent, and well managed.

The lady orator who failed to lecture in Titusville, also refused to do so in Oil City. Cause—no audience.

Gov. Hartranft has given his approval to the site selected, in Warren county, for the new Insane Asylum.

Three thousand acres of timber land above Warren changed hands a few weeks since, the purchasers buying it for the purpose of turning the wood to profitable account. A huge boiler and engine, with saws of various kinds, have been erected in order to manufacture staves, pick and hammer handles, sawed railway ties and other articles.

Four sportsmen in Lancaster county in a day and a half killed 70 rabbits, 60 partridges, 15 pheasants, 10 larks and 8 gray squirrels.

Aaron Knerr, a tipstave of the Lehigh county court, attempted to commit an outrage on the person of a ten year old daughter of Sheriff Faust last Friday.

A Montgomery snake killer slaughtered thirteen of the black species recently. They measured from three and a half feet in length to five and a half feet.

John Wassem, aged only eighty, of Lehigh county, is charged with deserting his wife. The old ingrate should be tried by court martial.

Lebanon county manufactured 400,000 cigars in the month of October.

A letter from Keepville, Crawford county, to the Conneautville *Courier*, contains the following: Mrs. Anna J. Marion, wife of Alonzo Marion, of this township, died last Saturday, under very peculiar and distressing circumstances. She had suffered for some time with a disease of the throat, which rendered it impossible for her to take any food, and she was literally starved to death. A post mortem examination showed that her throat was entirely eaten away. She was in her fifieth year.

### Medical Bubbles.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Boasts the most extravagant, fabrications the most preposterous, cant the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the lot of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, paroxysmal fevers, and all complaints to which the more sensitive sex are exclusively liable, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their dells.


**Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,**

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
T. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Sahm, G. Follansbee, Joseph Madden, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Sommerls, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

**Real Estate Savings Bank,**

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,233 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.
Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, R. F. Jones.
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.

COAL.

**Anthracite Coal**

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and sell all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from the Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty Street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Penn avenue, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. It would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders early, as they will save money by ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.
Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

**F. JAY CRANK,**
DEALER IN
**Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.**
OFFICE, WATER STREET,
Between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
Address Lock Box 514, or leave orders at
DILWORTH BRO'S, Liberty, head of Wood street;
A. S. GILMORE, No. 17 Smithfield street;
J. B. BILL, Druggist, cor. Wylie ave. and Congress st.;
HENDRICK, JAMISON & CO., No. 104 Fourth ave;
Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.
tf

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**
*B. TIEGEL,*
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

**GEORGE STAMM,**
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY GOODS.

**McKEE'S**
*Panic Sale*
OF
**DRY GOODS,**
COMMENCING
Thursday, November 13th
THIS SALE FOR
*CASH ONLY!*
**A. D. McKEE,**
No. 59 Market Street,
BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

**Jas. Caldwell & Co.**
*Have just received and are now offering the most complete*
Stock of Medium and Fine
**Dress Goods**
*On Exhibition in this Market.*
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
**BLACK SILK.**
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
*AMERICAN SILK,*
*In Black and Cloth Shades.*
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
*Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantines, Irish and French Poplins,*
*Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz,*
*Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths,*
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
**Black Material**
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
**Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes**
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets & Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
**118 and 120**
Federal Street Allegheny.

**FALL SEASON, 1873.**

**Joseph Horne & Co.**
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
*Hosiery and Glove Department.*
*Underwear Department.*
*Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.*
*Embroidery Department.*
*Skirt and Corset Department.*
*Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.*
*Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.*
*Millinery and Straw Goods Department.*
*Yarn and Zephyr Department.*
*Flannel Department.*
*Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,*
*Paper Collar Department.*
*Linen Department.*
*Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.*
Extended lines in each of the above now in, and Now Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
**77 and 79**
**Market Street.**

BUSINESS CHANCES.

**Partnership, Dissolution and Recommendation,**
The firm heretofore existing between W. LANGKAMP & SON, Produce Dealers, No. 212 Lacock street, Allegheny city, has to-day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. W. Langkamp, Sr., has withdrawn from the firm, and his son, Mr. W. Langkamp, Jr., will hereafter carry on the business in his own name, at the old place. He will settle all liabilities of the old firm, and those who are debtors to the firm will settle with him.
Mr. Langkamp, Sr., hopes that his friends and customers will give to the new firm the same confidence that has heretofore been given to the old firm.
W. LANGKAMP, Sr.,
W. LANGKAMP, Jr.
Allegheny city, November 13, 1873.

**Mosquito Bars,**
**LACE CURTAINS,**
**DRAPERIES,**
**CORNICES,**
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.

**E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,**
55 MARKET STREET.

NEW CHROMO—
**"Cannot be Coaxed,"**
A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
26 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

**WM. SEMPLE.**
**PRICES FOR THE TIMES**
*AT $1 60,*
**CHENEY BROS'.**
**Best Black American Silks,**
An Extraordinary Bargain.
*AT $3 00,*
**TRIMMED FELT SUITS,**
Not more than half their value.
*AT $1 25,*
*Sewing Machines,*
THE "LITTLE NELL,"
A marvel of mechanism and cheapness.
*At 31

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
TREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
ra B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
rner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 15, 1873.

We are enabled to report this evening a considerable volume of business as having been transacted to-day, on the street, in commercial paper, one and a half per cent. per month being the rate of interest.

Although this price would in ordinary times be regarded as immoderate in the last extreme we quote these transactions as evidencing a return flow of money into what may be called the legitimate channels for its use.

The figures are the same, so far as the rate considered, as the transactions of Friday, to which we alluded in our last issue, but the ses were so limited, at least such as came thin the limits of our usual organs and so all in amount that we hesitated giving these all "dickers" the dignity of transactions deving of quotation. However, we were to- y cognizant of several different sales involv- g tens of thousands of dollars, at this figure, d thus we give them to our readers as they ourred.

Throughout the market a general tone of nfidence appears to be asserting and a few ore days like this will do more to render tters comparatively easy, than all the nemes of inflation that the minds of the siest financiers can conceive and promulgate rough the medium of the press or otherwise. Let borrowers once have their immediate nts supplied and the time will be brief ough until money will be found seeking em as eagerly as they are now pursuing it d its holders.

Local stocks and bonds are in moderate inry with, thus far few sellers at the prices ered. Diametrical differences exist between rchasers and sellers as to the proper prices securities, and until these differences are justed, the number of transfers will, in all obability, continue limited.

—Wall street has recovered from the moment- y panic into which it was thrown by bogus patches announcing the demise of Commore Vanderbilt. It is said that a reward of e thousand dollars will be offered by the ck Exchange for the arrest of the perpetra- s of these forgeries. The *Herald* of Saturday orning, commenting upon the weakness of s market on the news of Commodore Vanbilt's decease, says:

"The depressing effect upon the market was but porary, the fraud and its purpose having been ckly discovered. Prices to-day, therefore, are ely to continue their normal course. It is only essary to add concerning the condition of stocks t they are only speculatively strong; answer only lemply indifferent; are not attractive to permanent investors; inherently do not correspond h the rest of the affairs of the situation, and are liable don break whenever any event occurs favorable to the views of the holder. While a sudden... it shakes the co... ...ntrary to a law of ...l values and...ting it is ... shall ang... and nature that declines value... nt. Yet this is what is going on in the ...rket, in the face of a decline in trade, freigh..., vel, produce, wayside lands and every other spe- s of property that attaches to a railroad. There no use in deceiving the public, simply to bolster ...interests of two or three hundred men on Wall eet, anxious to make or lose a percentage on ck speculations. Our great interests move to- ...her, and the strength of one is the wealth of other."

—The following are the quotations for gov- ment and State bonds received by wire from w York to-day:

| | Morn. | Noon. |
|---|---|---|
| ...d | 114 | |
| 1, coupons | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| ...s | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 4 | 109 | 108¾ |
| 5 | 110 | 110 |
| 5, new | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 6 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 14 | 113 | 114 |
| 408 | 107 | 107 |
| ...ns, coupons | 108½ | 108½ |
| ...rrency 6s | 110 | 110¾ |
| w 5s | 107¾ | 109 |

STATE BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ...nnessee, new | 69¾ |
| ...nnessee, old | 69¾ |
| ...th Carolina, July | 33 |
| ...th Carolina, April | |
| ...souri 6s | 98¾ |

—The following table shows the prices of ...lway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sesons of the New York Stock Exchange during ...e day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and ...ood street:

| November 15, 1873. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...d | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109 | 109¾ |
| ...nton | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | | |
| ...stern Union Teleg'h | 85¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86 | 86¼ |
| ...ckslilver | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | | |
| ...cific Mail | 27¾ | 27¾ | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28¼ |
| ...ms Express | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | | |
| ...ds-Fargo Express | | 62 | | 60 | | |
| ...erican Express | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | | |
| ...ted States Express | | 87 | | 87 | | |
| ...n Central | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| ...e | 43¾ | 43¾ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ |
| ...chigan Central | | | | | | |
| ...chigan Southern | 67¾ | 67 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| ...eveland & Toledo | | | | | | |
| ...eveland & Pittsburgh | | | | | | |
| ...tonge & Westchester | | | | | | |
| ...o preferred | 64 | | 63¾ | 63 | | |
| ...k Island | 99 | 99 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| ...ul | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| ...ul preferred | | | | | | |
| ...hash | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| ...Wayne | | | | | | |
| ...o and Mississippi | | | | | | |
| ...ion Pacific | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| ...icago and Alton | | | | | | |
| ...on, Hartf'd and Erie | | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 | | |
| ...ion | | | | 111¾ | | |

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, ...nish the following report of active Stocks the Philadelphia Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...nna. Central | 43¾ | Penn. Scrip | 91¾ |
| ...ading | 51¾ | P. C. & St. L. 7s | 89 |
| ...ading Prefd | 46¾ | Pa. & Delaware | 103 |
| ...ntral Companies | 113 | Central Trans | 37 |
| ...igh Valley | 56¾ | Empire Trans | 50 |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 15, 1873.

The market for the week ending to-day was ct and nominally unchanged in many of the leadarticles of trade. Everything continues in buy- a favor, particularly so is this the case when he s the cash in hand. In many instances the stocks merchandise are large, and greatly in excess of demand. Buyers are beginning to realize that they must restock in figures they must bring money with them or go without, as dealers prefer to keep their present stocks rather than sell on e,and run the risk of contracting bad debts.

During the past week the following were recognized as the leading articles of produce:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...ples, bbls | 2,936 | Cheese bxs | 2,524 |
| ...ley, sacks | 3,215 | Flour, bbls | 9,219 |
| ...ter, pkgs | 161 | Flour, sacks | 28,209 |
| ...on, pcs | 16,588 | Potatoes, bush | 28,291 |
| ...on, tcs | 48 | Rye, sacks | 1,964 |
| ...t, sks | 6,400 | Wheat, sacks | 5,442 |

During the past twenty-four hours the following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...ples, bbls | 1,731 | Cheese bxs | 1,020 |
| ...atoes, bush | 2,015 | Flour, bbls | 1,965 |
| ...tter, pkgs | 31 | Bacon, pieces | 4,015 |

Below will be found such wholesale and retail rates for the various articles enumerated:

ASHES—We quote: X, $8 ⅌ bbl; XX, $9; porter, $10; Italia-ale $11 ⅌ bbl; Bass', English ale, $1 ⅌ dozen; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Cook ginger ale, $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BACON—In light demand at the following prices: Soda ash, common, 4c; do refined, 5¾@6c; nitrate, 4¾@5c; arsenic, 5c; caustic, 7c; pearl ash, 11c; black lead, 8¾@35c.

BUTTER—The supply is large with the demand light, and sales at 30@32c ⅌ gallon.

CANNED GOODS—In moderate request. We can quote navy ⅌ 2 lb can at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bushel and medium at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bushel, according to quality and package.

CANNED BAKING POWDER—Prices remain unchanged as follows: ½ lb cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 ⅌ doz; 1 lb cans $2 50 ⅌ doz; 3 pounds cans $6 ⅌ doz; 5 lb cans $9 ⅌ doz; 10 pounds cans $16 ⅌ doz.

CANDLES—Are firm at the following quotations: Sperm, $1 ⅌ lb; extra No. 1, 55c ⅌ lb; No. 1, 50c ⅌ lb; No. 2, 45c ⅌ lb; extra, 40c ⅌ lb; adamantine, 20c ⅌ lb; star, 18c ⅌ lb; tallow, 10c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—We quote: Hams, extra sugar cured, 13c ⅌ lb; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9c ⅌ lb; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 9c ⅌ lb; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9c ⅌ lb; sausages, extra sugar cured, $7 00. Bacon shoulders, 8c; rib sides, 8c ⅌ lb, 8¾c; short sides, 9c; clear sides, 9c ⅌ lb, 9¾c. Mess pork, $15 00. Lard—prime kept, in tierces, 9c; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in 50 lb kegs, 9¾c; for summer use, in buckets, 10c ⅌ lb, 10½c; refined in 3 lb pails, 12c ⅌ lb, 12½c; refined in pails, 25 lb, 12¾c. Ham sausage, 12c ⅌ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—There is not a large inquiry for choice lots and buyers do not show much disposition to hold and lay in a large supply. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Choice to fancy, 32c ⅌ lb in round lots and 28@30c ⅌ lb by the single pound; good packer butter 20@22c ⅌ lb, and medium 18@19c ⅌ lb.

CANNON OIL—In a jobbing way prices have declined while the demand is light. Sales are made by car load lots at the works at 12¾@13c per gallon. A small way from store the usual advance is obtained.

CHEESE—The market during the past week has been remarkably quiet, with very little doing. In East there was a better feeling for export trade, but factory men in the interior seem confident that cash keep prices firm for some time to come. Others say they feel the reduction of men in the ...s, and the running of some establishments on ...gle turn" materially, as the falling off in the de- ...d will show. Prices here are firm but unchanged. We quote New York Dairies, 13c ⅌ lb; New York Factories, 12½c ⅌ lb; Ohio Factories, 12c ⅌ lb; Ohio Dairies, 11½c ⅌ lb; Ohio Flats, 12c ⅌ lb; Ohio Skims, 7@8c ⅌ lb; Ohio Twins, 12½c ⅌ lb; Ohio Young America, 13c ⅌ lb; Ohio Cheddars, 13c ⅌ lb; Ohio Factory, 12½c ⅌ lb; Ohio Dairy

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, November 17, 1873.

## CITY MATTERS.

### Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 16, 1873.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Arthurs, R., Brookville, Pa. | 1 |
| Alberti, Prior & Co., Baltimore, Md. | 2 |
| Butler Savings Bank, Butler, Pa. | 3 |
| Chliger, Jacob, New York | 3 |
| Cutler, W. L., Cleveland, Ohio | 1 |
| First National Bank, Princetown, Ill. | 3 |
| Garvey, D., Chicago, Ill. | 3 |
| Henderson, Elliott, Smithfield, Ohio | 3 |
| Hilduth, S. P., Wheeling, W. Va. | 1 |
| Hubbs, J. A., Brownsville, Pa. | 8 |
| Lewis, G. A., Philadelphia, Pa. | 3 |
| Mason, D., Reading, Pa. | 3 |
| McClure, A. M., Dravosburg, Pa. | 1 |
| Pomeroy National Bank, Pomeroy, O. | 1 |
| Perkerick, E. H., New York | 3 |
| Rushton, Jr. W., Philadelphia, Pa. | 1 |
| Sandy Lake Savings Bank, Sandy Lake, Pa. | 1 |
| Stebbens, Dr. W. B., Little Falls, N. Y. | 3 |
| Shefler, J., Chartiers, Pa. | 3 |

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

### Buildings Entered in Allegheny.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning a tavern on Lacock street, near Federal street, Allegheny, was entered by robbers, who were successful in their operations. They found three dollars in cash, in addition to took away four bottles of liquor and a box of cigars.

The same night a grocery store on the corner of Robinson and Craig streets was entered through a side door, which was pried open. Nothing seemed to have been taken, however.

### A Colored Man Beaten.

A party of roughs yesterday attacked a colored man employed as cook at Emmels Hotel, Allegheny, and severely beat him with stones, while passing along Sherman diamond street. It appeared that the rascals mistook him for the colored policeman and determined to intimidate him. The parties discovered their error soon and beat a retreat. This outrageous conduct shows the policeman mentioned that he must be prepared for such treatment. She uld he place a few ounces of lead in one or two of such miscreants, a wholesome lesson will be taught.

### Larceny Cases.

A woman named Mary Fallen, who was employed at No. 28 Third avenue as a domestic, was arrested and is now in the lockup to await a hearing on a charge of larceny, preferred by Mr. John Patton. On Thursday evening last, at the residence mentioned, a pocket book containing over one hundred dollars was stolen. There were strong reasons for suspicion against the prisoner, and after the arrest, on being searched, money was found in one of her shoes.

William McMullin was yesterday fined twenty-five dollars by Mayor Blackmore for disorderly conduct. A charge of assault and larceny was preferred against the same individual, and he was held to bail for a hearing. John Gingner, a barkeeper in a saloon on Penn avenue, alleges that the defendant stole his watch.

### Alleged Breach of Contract.

Jeremiah Foye, through his counsel, Mr. Barton, has filed a bill in equity, in the District Court, against Frank J. & M. Kreps, praying the Court to restrain the latter from interfering with his rights in the McKee Ferry. The plaintiff alleges that Kreps, who owned an individual half interest in the above named company, with his brother, John W. Kreps, agreed to sell the same to Forse for $8,400, taking $4,400 in cash and the balance in notes; that the article of agreement was signed and sealed, and the $4,400 in cash paid; that the plaintiff was ready to execute and deliver the notes, but that the defendant refused to do so, and continued to interfere with Forse in the management of the property. The Court is therefore asked to decree that Kreps shall make a bill of sale, as agreed upon in the contract, and that he be restrained from further interfering with the plaintiff in managing and operating the ferry. The case was fixed for argument to-day.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.**

In this court an argument took place on the attachment issued in the case of Jonas Lauenstein vs. Joseph H. Brooks, for an infringement on a patent coal screen. An injunction was issued in the case some time ago, but it seems the defendant continued to infringe on the patent, notwithstanding the injunction. After hearing the argument the Court imposed a fine of $50 and costs.

The United States District Court was not in session.

**Supreme Court—Full Bench.**

Kate Caldwell vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error and Raymond contra. Kate Caldwell lost a leg through the alleged carelessness of a driver of a car of the company named, and in the Court below, before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury was instructed that they regard the act of Assembly limiting personal injuries to $5,000 as unconstitutional, and find a larger amount. They failed to agree, and on a second trial, before Judge Hampton, the jury found for the plaintiff $2,500 damages. The counsel for the plaintiff in error asked Judge Hampton to declare the act limiting the injuries unconstitutional which he declined to do, and this was assigned as error, and is the only point before the Supreme Court.

William T. Richardson vs. Robert W. Mackey. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Barton and Woods for plaintiff in error and Hampton contra. This was an action for debt against Robert W. Mackey, as one of the owners of the steamer "Dictator." The court below entered judgment for the plaintiff.

**District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.**

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., J. H. Stavely was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of James Neel vs. the Borough of McKeesport, Louis Mallet, Jr., restraining the respondents from proceeding with the work of removing the dead bodies interred in the McKeesport cemetery, or from removing any of the sand or gravel which is within the limits of said graveyard. The bond of indemnity was filed by the complainant. The dead have all been removed from this ground, and save those of the relatives of the complainant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

17. Kerr & Dibert vs. Dallas et al.
32. Commercial Printing Co. vs. Schmidt, Chartiers, Pa.
47. Trustees Western Theological Seminary vs. Allegheny City.
49. Daley vs. Brown.
51. Spiesel vs. Durr, et ux.
52. McClelland vs. McClelland.
53. Huckenstein vs. Laman, Sr.
57. Green & Co. vs. Crawford et al., adm'rs.

**Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Collier.**

The argument lists of the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Courts, will be taken up to-day.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.**

This Court was not in session on Saturday. The trial list already published will be taken up this morning.

### A VALUABLE PAPER WANTED.

**A Bill in Equity Filed Against an Administrator.**

On Saturday Mr. Day, counsel for James H. Graham, filed a bill in the Common Pleas against A. S. Nicholson, administrator of Wm. R. Graham, deceased. The facts set forth in the bill are these:

In 1850 William R. Graham died at his residence on Rich Hill farm, near Pittsburgh, leaving a large estate in real and personal property. He died without issue. Being the uncle of the plaintiff he regarded him with great interest, and some time before his death said that he would leave his money to him, but the plaintiff would not come into possession of the money until after the death of the wife of Wm. R. Graham, should she survive him. He stated that he had left a document or paper with Hon. Walter Forward, a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, in trust, and that on the production of the document by the trustee at the proper time, its contents would fully disclose where and how the plaintiff here could procure the money. Immediately after the death of Eliza Jane Graham, which occurred in 1862, the plaintiff endeavored to discover and secure to himself the money; but previous to the death of the widow, Hon. Walter Forward, who held the paper in trust, had died, and all his documents and papers had passed to his executor, David Ritchie, who had resigned. W. W. Williams had been appointed administrator, but he resigned, and A. S. Nicholson, the defendant, was appointed to fill the vacancy. All the papers of Hon. Walter Forward were placed under the custody and control of Nicholson, and were in his possession at the date of the death of Eliza Jane Graham. When this fact was ascertained the plaintiff demanded of Nicholson the documents or papers pertaining to the estate of Wm. R. Graham, deceased, and was informed that he had in his possession a paper upon which he had indorsed the words, "Not to be opened until after the death of Eliza or Elizabeth Jane Graham." At this time the widow was still living. Nicholson promised to make search for the paper, but being in ill health was unable to do so then. The plaintiff, after repeated requests was allowed the privilege of assisting in the search, but he claims he was restricted to such papers and packages as Nicholson saw proper to submit to him in the investigation. He claims that there are private packages in the custody of Nicholson which he has not been permitted to examine, and among which Nicholson, as trustee of a valuable paper or document would, in all probability, have placed the same.

The Court is asked to order a full and exhaustive search, and to compel the defendant to submit to an examination under oath as to what paper and documents he has under his control; and that if the paper sought for be found that he be required to deliver them to the plaintiff.

A motion will probably be made to this effect in the Common Pleas Court to-day.

JOHNNY BLAKE, the newsboy on the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose pleasant face and ringing voice have become so familiar to local passengers, met with a sad mishap Friday evening. He attempted to jump on a train at Lawrenceville station, but missed his hold and fell backwards to the ground. His head was severely bruised, and one hand was crushed under the wheel of the car. He will lose three of his fingers.

FOR the first time in their history, the mills of *Lyon, Shorb & Co.*, on the South Side, have shut down. Want of orders and currency to pay the hands induced the managers to close down.

### ALLEGHENY WORKHOUSE AND INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

**A Visit to Claremont—Names of Distinguished Visitors—Interesting Historical Address by the President of the Board of Managers—Address of Dr. Wines on the Aims of the National Prison Association—Dinner—Resolutions—Speeches.**

About two weeks ago, the managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate issued about one hundred invitations to clergymen, the judges of our courts, members of the State Legislature, county and municipal officials, editors of newspapers, and distinguished private citizens to meet the Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D. L.L. D., Secretary of the National Prison Association of the United States, and President of the Permanent International Penitentiary Commission, at Claremont, the sight of their Institute, on Saturday, the 15th instant, and listen to a lecture by him on "Prison Discipline and Reform." Some seventy gentlemen accepted the invitation and proceeded from Allegheny city on Saturday morning, a little before eleven o'clock, in the cars of the West Penn Railroad to Claremont, which is nine miles from the city, and is located on the right bank of the Allegheny river. Among those who visited the institution were the following well known gentlemen: The Hons. Moses Hampton, J. P. Sterrett, E. H. Stowe, F. H. Collier and Thomas Ewing, of the Judiciary; Messrs. J. C. Newmyer, S. J. Wainwright, A. B. Young, B. C. Christy, A. C. Hayes, H. Gerwig, of the Legislature; Revs. S. F. Sovel, Dr. F. A. Noble, Dr. J. B. Bittinger, Dr. John Douglas, J. G. Goetman, J. L. Milligan, R. Y. Taylor, of the clerical profession; Henry Warner, County Controller; R. N. Avery, Superintendent of the School of Reform; Dr. Sterrett, a brother of Judge Sterrett; Geo. A. Berry, Esq., President Citizens' bank; John Dean, Esq., W. B. Edwards, Joseph Albree, E. S. Wright, Esq., Warden of the Western Penitentiary; T. H. Nevin, Esq., Hon. Felix R Brunot, Indian Commissioner, Arthur Hobson, Commissioner Beckert, Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., C. Yeager and reporters of the press.

The visitors were accompanied by the Band of the School of Reform, which played very vigorously at frequent intervals, and all were under the skillful marshalship of Messrs. White, Albree and J. P. Fleming, who were ably assisted in their ardnous work by Mr. Joseph Albree. On their arrival at Claremont they were received by Superintendent Cordier, who introduced them to Dr. Wines. As soon as the ceremony of introduction was over, the visitors made a tour of the establishment in a body. On their return to the grounds they expressed themselves as greatly delighted with what they had seen. At two o'clock dinner was announced, and the arrangements were so perfect that there was not, as there too frequently is, any confusion in seating the guests at the dinner table. A list had been previously made out and the guests grouped according to their profession and position and assigned their respective locations. Dr. F. A. Noble invoked the blessing of the giver of all good on the viands spread out. The dinner like all the dinners served up at the Workhouse, was a good one and was enjoyed by the visitors.

After dinner George R. White, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, occupied the chair. He said he had received several letters, but as they would be published in the COMMERCIAL he would not occupy time in reading them:

REGRETS.

From Governor Hartranft.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 14, 1873.

*Mr. Fleming, Secretary, Claremont Workhouse, Pittsburgh:*

SIR—I sincerely regret that public business will prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation to meet the judges of the Supreme Court and other distinguished gentlemen at Claremont.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Regrets were also received from the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, 11 CLIFF STREET, PITTSBURGH, November 13, 1873.

*To the Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse:*

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my thanks for your courteous invitation to dinner on Saturday next. It would give me much pleasure to be one of your guests, and to listen to the discussion of the important question of prison reform. I know from my visits and personal observation in your institution that you are fulfilling your own duties in that direction with intelligent and humane discretion.

I have, however, to decline your invitation, because, on the day named, I shall be absent from home on official duty. I am gentlemen very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. S. KEPPOOT.

W. B. Horner, Esq.,

DEAR WILLIAM: Will you please explain to anybody of the party at Claremont to-day that may miss me, that owing to illness last night I think it prudent to remain at home this morning. Please see Mr. Geo. R. White especially as I promised him that I would certainly and gladly join the party to-day.

Truly, yours,

JOSIAH KING.

SATURDAY, A. M., November 15, 1873.

We have spoken so often of the County Workhouse, its agency as a moral reformer and the administration of its affairs, that we need not now say anything, especially as everything is said that is necessary to be said in the excellent address of Mr. White, which we give in full.

ADDRESS OF GEO. R. WHITE, ESQ.

Mr. White, President of the Board of Managers, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: On this occasion the members of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse would prefer to be silent. We would rather listen to those now present, who, moved by the impulse of a noble motive, and guided by the experience resulting from years of earnest thought and personal self-denying labor, are so competent to reveal to us the underlying principles of that prison economy based on the important work that demands our attention. Deeply impressed with the responsibility that has been placed upon us, we would gladly sit at the feet of those whose counsel would lead us into the right path.

I therefore propose to confine myself, as briefly as possible, to a statement of the organization and purposes of the Board of Managers of the Workhouse.

The Board of Prison Inspectors of Allegheny county, composed of the Judges of the District and Common Courts, the Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the County Controller, the Commissioners of the county, impressed with the necessity of relieving the taxpayers from the burthen of supporting a large and constantly increasing number of prisoners in the county jail, determined to build a Workhouse on which the labor of the inmates would at least meet the cost of their maintenance.

The great number of criminals, the inadequacy of the county jail to accommodate, the impossibility of maintaining proper discipline, and the entire absence of any system of labor, made this step a necessity. The number of crimes more imperative. The amount of crime, riot and bloodshed prevented by the prompt and decisive action of the Prison Board can scarcely be estimated. When Avalon, Belmont and Claremont buildings were completed, or the cells ready for occupancy, we were by circumstances compelled to receive more than one hundred persons from the county jail, and still leave that institution overcrowded.

Having had at one time nearly five hundred persons in close and continuement, we tremble to think of the consequent result to the public had not the Workhouse been in steady constant operation. Recognizing the fact that crime must be punished yearly, and thus demanding enlarged appliances for the restraint of its perpetrators, we are the more deeply convinced that a system of labor, which will not only cultivate habits of industry in the convict, but compensate the county for the cost of his support, must be the object to which our energies should be directed. While it is not my province to speak on prison reform, I do believe that the time will come when the convicted criminal must, by his own labor, repair in a certain degree the injury which he has caused—when the thief, by his industry, will make good what he has stolen, though it take six months, a year, or two years incarceration.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

In the year 1866, the Board of Prison Inspectors petitioned the Legislature of this Commonwealth to enact a law authorizing the County Commissioners to issue bonds, to the amount of $150,000, bearing seven (7) per cent. interest, for the purpose of erecting a Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum; organizing a Board of Managers to have the sole control and management of said institution, and empowering them to purchase for said purpose a tract of land containing not more than fifty acres. After the passage of this act, the Prison Board of Inspectors appointed five citizens of this county as Managers, two of whom serve at the present time. After the organization of the Board, the members were comparatively ignorant of the duty imposed, and desiring to meet the responsibility faithfully; determined to avail themselves of the results gained by the prison science of the age. We accordingly visited a few miles distant such prisons as the State Penitentary, where a system of discipline and a code of influence have, under the leadership of wise, able and earnest men, been lately introduced, which, with some changes yet to be suggested in the building and labor, are destined at no distant day, to make that prison one of the model penal institutions of the world. [Loud Applause]. The outlook is indeed most hopeful. Solid and wide reforms are sure to come, if only we continue to "push things." Our prisons, the penitentiary, are going to be in the hands of Christian men, to be conducted on Christian principles, to be permeated with a Christian and Christian influences, in a word, they will be made to reflect clearly and fully our Christian civilization. Certainly this will not be, if we take off our harness, fold our arms and go to sleep. Far from it. As yet, only a beginning has been made. The outposts, so to speak, have been taken, and the strongholds will be ours, if only we act with promptness, prudence, and energy. On that condition and no other.

The work of the association branches itself into a variety of other departments—such as providing the best means of saving discharged prisoners from a return to crime and helping them to start in society; organizing local agencies in all the States to look after the interest of prison reform; inducing, encouraging and examining prisons throughout the country; stirring up everywhere the friends of prison reform, and aiding to their efficiency; gathering penitentiary and reformatory statistics and information on all other points connected to prisons and prison work; diffusing the information so collected far and wide; and affording all possible aid, by suggestion, counsel, and encouragement, in the work of founding preventive and reformatory institutions wherever they may be needed, as well as in that of improving the prison systems and prison discipline of the several states. In short, the association proposes to keep up a perpetual study of the organization, construction and working of American prisons; to spread before the public both their excellencies and defects; to keep up a general interest in the penitentiary question; and to instruct and strengthen public opinion, till the needed reforms, both legislative and administrative, shall have been accomplished. Its modes of operation stated in general terms, are:

1. By initiating and aiding, both directly and through local agencies established in the several States, such legislative action as may from time to time seem to be called for in penitentiary matters.
2. By collecting, condensing and distributing the substance of home and foreign reports and general facts and statistics relating to crime, criminal treatment, etc. 3. By supplying the city and county press with short, crisp, incisive articles and paragraphs on the penitentiary question in its various phases. 4. By procuring to be written, by persons qualified for the task, more extended essays on the same subject for the quarterly journals and monthly magazines. 5. By correspondence with legislators, governors of States, prison and reformatory officials, and private individuals from whom letters are often received asking for information, or inviting suggestions in relation to a variety of matters connected with prison discipline and reform, prison architecture, etc., etc. 6. By real missionary work in the newer and even older parts of the country, where the condition of prison administration and prison discipline is most defective, and where public opinion stands in greatest need of enlightenment. 7. By public meetings and addresses everywhere, as opportunity offers and competent speakers are at hand. 8. By holding an annual meeting of the Association at different points in the United States under the name of a Prison Reform Congress, in which shall be gathered from all parts of the country for an exchange of views and experiences and for mutual edification, officers of prisons, reformatories and preventive institutions, members of the governing boards of such establishments, chiefs of police, secretaries and members of boards of State charities, prison societies, and social science associations, and other persons, not coincided in these classes, who, nevertheless are versed in penitentiary sciences and specially interested in prison reform. 9. By the publication and circulation of an annual report giving, first, a general review of the state of progress of prison discipline in the United States and in the principal countries; of reformatories and industrial schools and annual meetings of the Association; and, secondly, a short appendix, the reports submitted, papers read and discussions had at the annual prison Congress; and, thirdly, a brief but short yet comprehensive list of recent specialists abroad, offering summary views of the progress of penitentiary reform in all foreign countries from which such reports can be procured. Suffice me on this last point to enter into a single detail. Last year, in which connection I was absent, leaving Pittsburgh, to different gentlemen in the several European countries, asking from them papers of the most recent description. I addressed letters to Sir Walter Cropton, of England; the Viscount Haussonville, of France; M. Stevens, of Belgium, Mr. Pols, of Holland; Count Sollohub, of Russia; Baron Von Holtzendorf, of Germany; Dr. Frog, of Austria; Mr. Guillaume, of Switzerland; M. Beltrani Scalia, of Italy; Count Sparre, of Sweden; Mr. Almquist, of Sweden; Mr. Peterson, of Norway; Mustapha Bey, of Turkey, and M. Armeni, of Greece. Most of these gentlemen promptly complied with the request. Kindliness is the principal means used in disciplining the more unruly inmates. These are punished by prisoners kindly and subject them only to a reasonable degree to the discipline applied to the "despots of society." We never forget, however, that they are our brothers ever worshipping the same everlasting Father. Certainly this will not be, if we take off our harness, fold our arms and go to sleep. Far from it. As yet, only a beginning has been made. The outposts, so to speak, have been taken, and the strongholds will be ours, if only we act with promptness, prudence, and energy. On that condition and no other.

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The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the Presidents of the Workhouse, School of Reform, Western Penitentiary and Dixmont Hospital Boards be appointed a committee to receive subscriptions to membership in the National Prison Reform Association, and to co-operate with Dr. E. C. Wines in promoting the objects of that Society.

The day was very fine and everything passed off most satisfactorily. The Board of Managers may be congratulated on the success which has so far crowned their efforts, and the admirable manner in which they made the arrangements for the entertainment of their guests on Saturday. The Judges, who are always genial and jovial, were in their merriest mood, mingled in repartee among themselves and discussed, learnedly, with the preachers, matters of a constitutional, governmental, historical, political and moral bearing. The clergymen, occasionally, seemed to be in a state of deep abstraction, pondering, no doubt, over their Sunday's work, but, as usual, were genial and somewhat humorous, especially among themselves. The legislators, officials and bankers were reticent, at times, and apparently studious, but whether they were exercised about the affairs of State, special and general legislation, the adoption of the new constitution, the financial condition of the County Treasury, bank balances and statements we did not learn. All, however, were well pleased with the entertainment and proceedings of the day, and seemed as if they didn't care how often Brother White would entertain them with a "historical sketch" provided Brother Albree would furnish them as abundantly with "temporal benefits."

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Salvini as Othello.**

Library Hall was not quite filled Saturday evening on the occasion of the appearance of Signor Salvini in his wonderful and very celebrated impersonation of Shakespeare's Othello. The coming of this great Italian tragedian was accompanied by most flattering notices in the leading newspapers of our eastern cities and the unqualified commendation of European critics; yet his Pittsburgh engagement was, financially, a failure. On his first night but a handful of people witnessed his "Sullivan," and on Saturday night only an ordinary audience (ordinary in point of numbers) could be induced to see and hear the best—the only Othello now living. Such indifference to this high order of art is not flattering to us in any aspect; in the present instance it is peculiarly unfortunate, in view of the fact, that an artist, world renowned and of matchless power, has come and gone unseen and unheard by so many. This will regret, not more on account of the pecuniary loss to be sustained by actor and manager, than for the sake of those who would have enjoyed the entertainment which now they have missed. Signor Salvini's Othello there is no need that we should speak at length. His conception of the part is in some respects different from that usually given on the stage, but it is by the portrayal of his ideal that he must be judged, and that portrayal we consider faultless. He puts upon the stage so real a Moor that the spectator can easily believe that the love, jealousy, suspicion, hatred and despair he pictures are genuine. One quite forgets the artist and accepts for truth the counterfeit presentment which he makes.

In the Council Chamber, after the address, and when at his request Desdemona is brought in, Othello *looks* a tender love which no words could express. This being the situation best suited to the display of the height of that love which is so soon to descend to murderous hate, it is made much of by Signor Salvini, and the mind of the spectator involuntarily recurs to it later in the play.

The progress of Iago's plot against this love, is attended by the most powerful delineation of passion we have ever seen on the stage, needing no language nor previous knowledge of the details of the story to make it effectively understood. When in the frenzy of liberal madness, Othello rushes at Iago, seizes him by the throat, flings him to the floor, and raises one foot over his postrate form, it is not at all difficult to believe that the foot will come down, and that it will crush the unlucky ancient to atoms.

The downfall of Othello's love for Desdemona is pitiably, terribly real. The Moor's dread anger, self-loss of manhood and fury, as the scales fall from his eyes, and transfixes the audience with something very like terror. When this tragedian turns upon his unconscious victim, caught in the arms of her infuriated husband and borne behind the curtains to her death, one sees the most savage of lovers, as near as possible to the dividing line between man and the wild beast.

The subsequent revelation of the irreparable mistake, the consequent horror and despair of Othello, and his self-murder are a fitting climax to the whole, completing the most real picture of passion ever painted with word, tone, look and gesture.

The following critique of the famous Italian tragedian's impersonation of the character of the great Moor, is from the pen of one of our oldest and most respected citizens, whose knowledge of Shakespeare's works is as thorough as his discrimination is excellent.

Shakespeare's dramas are universal, and Salvini, Shakespeare's Italian kinsman, interprets Othello as his Italian nature prompts. When Brabantio says,

"Look to her, Moor, have a quick eye to see.
She has deceived her father, and may thee,"

his start of surprise is simply recognition of the curse that follows those who fail to honor their parents, and let one here add, that Desdemona's start of surprise is a dreadful intuitive belief that a father's curse may and will take the particular form indicated in the curse. Salvini's joyful, triumphant manner when he replies, "my life upon her faith," shows him to be untouched.

There is unbounded joy at their next meeting, in Cyprus, and certainly passion is in accordance with their mutual love, passion [illegible] grant and ever [illegible], but without suspicion or doubt of fidelity. It is in the third scene of the third act that "Othello" first becomes the victim of the monster that doth make the meat it feeds on," and Iago unerringly recalls to Othello's mind the father's curse. After this time Othello's passion admits no reason, and the tragic history that is now fallen upon him is well depicted by Salvini through the long fifth scene of the third act, until, heightened by Iago's evil suggestion, Othello swears to Desdemona's death. In the fourth scene of the fourth act, when Othello strikes Desdemona, the intuitive feeling of shame that seizes him is well depicted by Salvini, as the involuntary motion of his body turning half round to see if any person had noticed the blow. In the last two scenes of the fourth act, Othello is being worked to the curse, and Salvini powerfully exhibits the passion of jealousy continued in the first act up to the death of the Desdemona. Throughout her defense she is personal as possible to him, and when Salvini mutters "it is the cause, it is the cause my soul;" it is the mere maundering of a mind, crazed by madness of passion. At the close, Othello appears to be decidedly dejected, and the pressing of the scimetar with both hands against the throat, after the drawing of it across, and the convulsive motion of the body as the life blood departed are finely and artistically done. Shakspeare, in his play of Othello, wished to exhibit the passion of jealousy; he calls it forth in accordance with his art, and we think that Salvini may write about Othello being influenced by his desire not to have more men betrayed, neither he nor any other actor has yet been able to correct the part of Othello from personal revenge.

Salvini's acting shows that every word of Shakspeare's Othello" has been carefully studied. He is a mind of high order, and by a body of fine figure, commanding presence, handsome, expressive, mobile face, graceful deportment, adapting (and fitted by nature for the part) himself to the character. The Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. The boats go to New York by rail, and thence to South America by steamer.

As engineer named Schoeker, jumped from a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Wooster, Ohio, Friday night, to prevent injury to the road. He was considerably injured. The trains came together, but no serious damage was done.

Special trains will be run on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, to and from the Munhall farm, during the boiler tests, commencing on Wednesday next. Trains will leave the station at Mansion house, South Pittsburgh, at half-past nine in the morning, and returning will leave Munhall's at half-past three in the afternoon.

THE United States Circuit Court, sitting at Indianapolis, has decided that it was no bar to the recovery of damages occasioned by railway accidents, that the person claiming them was riding free on a pass issued by the company. This verdict was rendered against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway and in favor of Henry Horsh, the plaintiff in a case of this character, for $8,000.

### ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, November 16, 1873.

We give below the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

| STATIONS. | ABOVE LOW W'K. | CHANGE IN 24H'S. | DIRECT'N OF WIND. | STATE OF WEATHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | | |
| Boonville | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | W. | Cloudy. |
| Brownsville | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | W. | Clear. |
| Brunswick* | 6 | | 4 | 11 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 8 | 1 | 0 | Calm. | Clear. |
| Confluence | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Davenport | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Hawesville* | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Calm. | Clearing. |
| Kansas City | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Louisville | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Dubuque | 3 | 9 | | | N. | Tarcat'g. |
| Louisville | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | Calm. | Fair. |
| Nashville | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Oil City | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | W. | Lt. rain. |
| Omaha | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 3 | 0 | 5 | N. W. | Fair. |
| St. Louis | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | W. | Clearing. |
| St. Paul | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | Calm. | Clearing. |
| La Crosse | 6 | 7 | | | N. | Tarcat'g. |
| Wheeling | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Morgantown | 7 | 6 | 0 | 4 | S. W. | Clear. |

*Surface of water below bench mark.
†Surface of water below high water mark.

JAMES M. CHESNEY, Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

**Wheeling.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 16, 1873.

River eight feet two inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburg, at 1 P. M.; Cadet, for Parkersburg, at 2 P. M. Arrived—P. W. Skillinger, from Cincinnati, at 2 P. M.; Express, from Parkersburg, at 5 P. M.; Exchange, from Cincinnati, 11 A. M., after adding on two barges. The steamer Hudson will appear in East Lynne as Lady Isabel and Madam Vine. Mr. Gotthold takes Archibald Carlyle, and Miss Wilmot is assigned to the part of Isabel.

**Academy of Music.**

People who are fond of the especially sensational drama, wherein it is necessary to kill off the same people several times during the evening in order to keep up the interest and the flow of gore, will be on hand at the Academy of Music, this evening, to see Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Texas Jack, and "others of that ilk," in an entirely new play of this class. M'lle Morlacchi, the popular danseuse, pantomimist and actress, enacts the part of the heroine; while a band of genuine forest thoroughbreds—Comanche Indians—will be there to be meekly slaughtered by the intrepid and always-in-the-nick-of-time "scouts." Due preparation has been made for the proper presentation of the play in the way of scenery and stage settings. Judging the future by the past, it is safe to predict crowded houses at the Academy of Music this week.

**Trimble's Varieties.**

Billy Carroll, Mollie Wilson, Billy Ashcroft, Kittie Brooke, Walhalla Brothers, Hurley and Marr, Emma Ellinger, and other capable artists, will do their best—none can do better—to entertain the patrons of this theater during the present week. A sparkling olio, followed by a thrilling sensational drama, will be given each evening. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

**Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.**

To-morrow evening the first of the exhibitions of Mrs. Jarley's new wax works will be given in Library Hall. The Madam has been in the city several days dressing up the figures and properly arranging the wires, so that there need be no fear of the slightest hitch or failure. They who have been permitted to take a peep beforehand are vociferous in their expressions of delight. We have been assured again and again that there's nothing like it, and never was. Some of our most talented young ladies, and all our handsome young unmarried gentlemen are engaged to assist at the unveiling ceremonies. What high jinks there will be! How glad everybody already is! The seats are nearly all taken. Work has the rest at 91 Smithfield street. And it is for the benefit of the Church Home and the Boarding House for Working Women. That is, the money is for such; the fun is ours.

**Lingard.**

William Horace Lingard, with his excellent company, will give a performance at Library Hall on Thursday evening next. A new comedy from the pen of Mr. Henry J. Byron, entitled "War to the Knife," will be presented to be followed by a score or so of new sketches by the great Lingard.

Reserved seats may be had at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

**Persean.**

Little Delmar, the charming child artist, who delighted a great number of people during the past week at Trimbles, will visit the city again in a short time.

**Gough's Lecture.**

It is only necessary to announce the time and place of a lecture by the great temperance orator and champion John B. Gough to ensure a full house. As will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere, of the mercantile Library Association, Mr. Gough will lecture to-night at Library Hall. The subject "Now and Then" is new and a rich treat may be expected.

### PRISON DISCIPLINE AND REFORM

**Lecture by Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D.**

The announcement that Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., Secretary of the National Prison Association, and President of the International Penitentiary Commission, would lecture on "Prison Discipline and Reform," at the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Scovel, pastor, attracted a very large audience last evening.

The services of the evening were opened by the reading, by Rev. Dr. John Douglas, of the 38th chapter of the Prophecies of Jerem